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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	3.45	5.20	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	3.54	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.06	5.31	7.21
Tai Po	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	4.19	5.44	7.34
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	4.24	5.49	7.39
Fanling	7.32	10.05	11.19	12.49	2.05	4.35	5.59	7.49
Shung Shui	7.36	10.09	11.23	12.53	2.09	4.39	6.03	7.53
Shum Chun	7.43	10.16	11.29	12.59	2.16	4.46	6.10	8.00

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum Chun	7.51	10.24	11.37	13.07	2.24	4.54	6.18	8.08
Shung Shui	7.55	10.28	11.41	13.11	2.28	4.58	6.22	8.12
Fanling	8.06	10.39	11.51	13.21	2.39	5.09	6.33	8.23
Tai Po Market	8.11	10.44	11.56	13.26	2.44	5.14	6.38	8.28
Tai Po	8.25	10.58	12.10	13.40	2.58	5.28	6.52	8.42
Shatin	8.36	11.09	12.21	13.51	3.09	5.39	7.03	8.53
Yau Ma Tei	8.42	11.15	12.27	13.57	3.15	5.45	7.09	8.59
Kowloon	8.50	11.23	12.35	14.05	3.23	5.53	7.17	9.07

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	3.45	5.20	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	3.54	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.06	5.31	7.21
Tai Po	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	4.19	5.44	7.34
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	4.24	5.49	7.39
Fanling	7.32	10.05	11.19	12.49	2.05	4.35	5.59	7.49
Shung Shui	7.36	10.09	11.23	12.53	2.09	4.39	6.03	7.53
Shum Chun	7.43	10.16	11.29	12.59	2.16	4.46	6.10	8.00

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum Chun	8.12	10.45	11.40	13.10	2.27	4.57	6.21	8.11
Shung Shui	8.16	10.49	11.44	13.14	2.31	5.01	6.25	8.15
Fanling	8.27	10.59	11.54	13.24	2.42	5.12	6.36	8.26
Tai Po Market	8.32	11.04	11.59	13.29	2.47	5.17	6.41	8.31
Tai Po	8.46	11.18	12.13	13.43	2.61	5.31	6.55	8.45
Shatin	8.57	11.29	12.24	13.54	2.72	5.42	7.06	8.56
Yau Ma Tei	9.03	11.35	12.30	14.00	2.78	5.48	7.12	9.02
Kowloon	9.11	11.37	12.34	14.04	2.86	5.56	7.20	9.10

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	13.50	2.50	5.20	6.40	8.30
Shum Chun	8.40	12.25	13.15	14.45	3.45	6.15	7.05	8.55

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	13.50	2.50	5.20	6.40	8.30
Shum Chun	8.40	12.25	13.15	14.45	3.45	6.15	7.05	8.55

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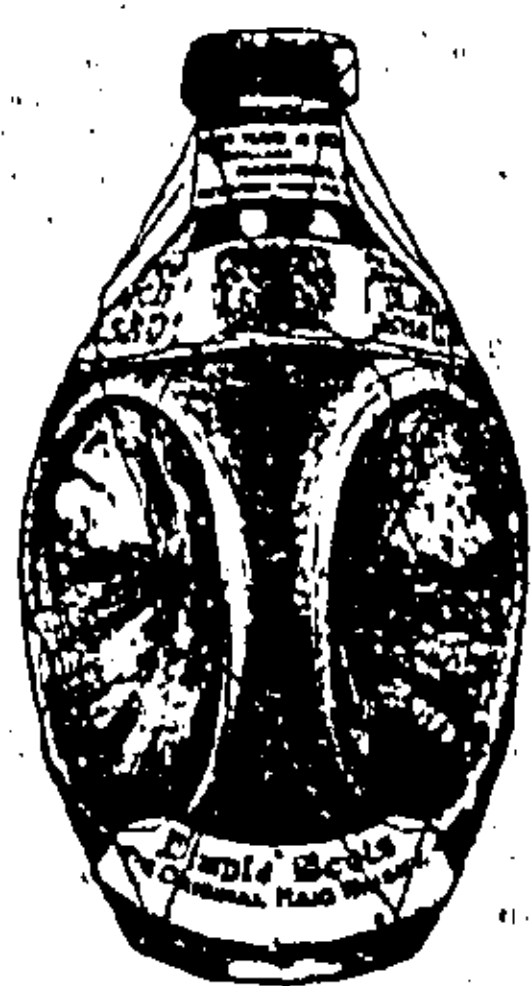
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(1448)

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE COMING OF THE STEEL HOUSE.

SCOTLAND LEADS THE WAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, October 3th.

Most people have by now reached the conclusion that the housing problem cannot be solved by existing methods, and under Trade Union restrictions, at a reasonable cost and within a reasonable period of time. The most hopeful proposal yet made towards overcoming the difficulties of labour and of materials is undoubtedly that for the construction of houses made of steel plates. Lord Weir and the Duke of Atholl have taken up the project with pioneering and patriotic enthusiasm, and Scotland, indeed, is leading in this matter. The steel house has now become a practicable proposition. Other methods that have been tried, such as the use of concrete instead of stone or bricks, have met the difficulty with regard to the scarcity of bricklayers, but even the outer walls have been constructed by semi-skilled or ordinary labour; the necessity remains for other skilled workers—plasterers, slaters, joiners, and so on—to complete the house, and the number of these tradesmen is as severely limited by the Trade Unions as in the case of bricklayers. The advantage of the steel plate system is that it will dispense with skilled building tradesmen. It is true that skilled labour will be required to make the steel plates, but this should be readily available, for the iron and steel trade has been hard hit by the industrial depression, and so the many unemployed in that trade have the prospect of finding useful work. Other advantages of the scheme are that it promises to be able to produce houses in large quantities, in quick time, and at a reduced cost. This result can be achieved by the principle of mass production. The steel houses will be entirely manufactured in the workshop, except for a few internal fittings. Once the site has been prepared, it is stated, the house will be ready for the tenant eight days from its commencement. Standardisation of design may mean some sacrifice of individuality, but more than one type will be available, and in view of the paramount necessity for habitable houses of any kind aesthetic considerations are in this matter of secondary importance.

It is apparent that the several schemes for the rapid mass production of working-class dwelling-houses which have been formulated by inventive minds in Glasgow and district are regarded by the Government authorities responsible for the housing policy of the nation as holding promise of a solution of the most immediately pressing problem which faces them at the moment, the speedy construction and completion of houses in large numbers. The Minister of Health, Mr. Wheatley, and his Under Secretary of the Scottish Board of Health, have already inspected personally the various specimen types of houses built in Glasgow in other materials and by other means than the conventional materials and methods of the building trades. It is probably significant of the favourable impression created on the minds of those Ministers of the potentialities of the new schemes that the expert committee appointed by Mr. Wheatley to advise him with regard to new methods and materials of building construction have taken the earliest possible opportunity of visiting Glasgow to inspect the specimen houses, and to gather information from the inventors of all the details of their proposals.

One of the features of the mass production of steel houses which appeals most strongly to the public mind at the moment is the relief which it would afford to the load of unemployment in the country by the absorption of large masses of unskilled labour in work of pressing national urgency and importance without disturbing the labour market in the building industries.

A NEW SCOTS DICTIONARY.

Dr. Craigie, joint-editor of the New English Dictionary, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford is delivering a series of lectures on the Scottish tongue in six Scottish centres, his object being to enlist volunteers for the preparation of a new Scottish Dictionary. Dr. Jamieson's well-known Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, published originally as long ago as 1870, is now out of date. A Scotsman and Borderer, born near Hawick, Sir James Murray had, in 1870, laid the foundations of the scientific study of the local varieties of English speech. By his great work on The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland. It is fitting, then, that the present editor, Dr. Craigie, another Scotsman and another distinguished linguist who joined the Dictionary staff in 1897, should wish to complete the work of his master by a Dictionary of the Scottish tongue based upon his principles. His aim at the present moment is to urge his countrymen to renew their interest in the work of the Scottish Dialects Committee of the English Association in preparing the ground for a dictionary of modern Scots, that is to say, of Scots from the days of Allan Ramsay to our own. For this, quotations from books will not alone suffice, because choice idiom, local pronunciations, and vernacular usages often exist only in the spoken tongue, and, sometimes, unfortunately, in the tongue of the "oldest inhabitant" alone. Thus the investigator is called upon to make raids upon villages and parishes not yet completely inoculated, through elementary education and easy communications, with a speech more or less approximating to standard English. He has, indeed, to emulate Scott when he was ranging Liddesdale in quest of ballads.

LEPER MISSION JUBILEE.

The jubilee of the Mission to Lepers has been celebrated in Scotland, and a large demonstration was held in Edinburgh. Dr. Thomas Cochran, founder and principal of the Union Medical College, Peking, and hon. secretary of the British Advisory Board on Medical Missions, was the principal speaker. He stated that the work of the mission now embraced India, China, Malaya, the Southern Pacific, China, Korea, Japan, America, and Paris. The Japanese Government was beginning to take an interest in it. Describing the work in Korea, he said that the treatment there was producing wonderful results, and was a great contribution to scientific progress. Last year about 200 lepers had been discharged from the asylums without any trace of the disease. They were now making a survey of the world to find out all they could about leprosy. The Rev. C. C. Harris spoke of the work in South China. In 1912, he said, 39 lepers were there driven into a pit by order of the authorities, shot and burnt. Certain British missionaries were determined that such an outrage should not take place again. A remarkable change had taken place in the attitude of the officials towards the lepers of South China. The spirit of hostility was gradually being transformed into one of mercy and charity, and the leper was receiving civic attention. The Mission to Lepers is now working at ninety-five stations in thirteen different countries.

GLASGOW TO CHINA.

Mr. James A. Dunachie, of 5, Wilton Drive, Glasgow, is sailing for China on October 25th to commence work under the China Inland Mission. Mr. Dunachie, who is a native of Glasgow, was for several years on the staff of the Hillhead Branch of the British Linen Bank. After receiving his banking diploma he entered the Bible Training Institute, Glasgow, where he has just completed his training. He is a member of St. George's Church, Glasgow, which has sent out 31 missionaries to various parts of the world.

WOMEN DEER-STALKERS.

Lady deer-stalkers have figured prominently in the Highland forests this autumn. New records have been established, and the achievements of the lady "shots" compare very favourably with those of the men. True, none of them has quite equalled the fine exploits of Sir George A. Cooper, who in Coanmore Forest had 20 stags to his own rifle, while his son's trophies included a magnificent head of thirteen points, but the record of the Hon. Averil Furness, daughter of Lord Furness, has, nevertheless, a distinctive niche of its own in the annals of modern sport. Miss Furness, who last year shot her first stag at the age of 15, won fresh laurels this season by bringing down four stags with four shots in one day in the Alfaric Forest in Inverness-shire. That is even better than the achievement of the Hon. Mrs. MacDonald Buchanan, who last year won fame by killing three stags with three successive shots. Last year, Miss Furness graced three stags in the course of a single afternoon. To another lady, Mrs. Bell, has fallen the distinction of bringing down the heaviest stag of the season—a magnificent "Royal" scaling 20 st. 8 lbs. It was shot in Gaisachan Forest in Inverness-shire, where Mrs. Bell had also another fine monarch of the glen weighing 17 st. 13 lbs. Curiously enough, a lady stalker also carried off the blue riband last year in respect of weight, when Lady Fowler, at Braemore in Ross-shire, killed a great stag which turned the scales at 20 st. 6 lbs. Mrs. Bell has, however, beaten that achievement by a couple of pounds. In Struy Forest, Baroness Dingwall and her party have had a fine "bag" of 35 stags for the season, the heaviest weighing 17 st. 6 lbs. Lady Evelyn Cobbold, sister of the Earl of Dunmore, V.C., who purchases from the estate of Glencairn, in Ross-shire, has also had some good sport on the moors and in the forests.

A LAST FLING.

This incident is given on trustworthy authority as having recently occurred in a West End nursing home in Glasgow. A nurse reported to the matron the arrival of an incoherent patient, who could give no account of himself except that he was expected that afternoon. As it happened two patients were expected. The description of the man was telephoned to the doctor of the first, who said it didn't tally, but the second doctor admitted that it was correct, and advised him to be put to bed. "Poor fellow!" said "He's nervous about his operation and he's been having a last fling." The man and his handbag were taken into the patient's room. Obviously he had been drunk when he packed the bag, for it contained nothing except a few provisions and a lady's frilly nightdress. The nurses concluded that he had not yet adopted pyjamas, and had brought the nightie by mistake for an old-fashioned night-shirt. Bewilderment grew when both patients eventually turned up, but the stranger had to be left to sleep it off before any explanation was forthcoming. It was quite simple. He was "expected" at the nursing home merely as a caller, who was bringing fresh butter and eggs and a favourite bit of lingerie to his wife who was a patient there.

HORSES IN AMERICA.

In spirit of remarkable statistics which are published from time to time as to the number of motor vehicles in use in the United States of America it is stated upon the authority upon which all American statistics are based, that in the cities alone of the U.S.A. there are 2,300,000 horses. In addition, it is said that in spite of the popularity of the Ford car and the tractor among American agriculturists, the number of farm horses in use has only decreased by 10 per cent.

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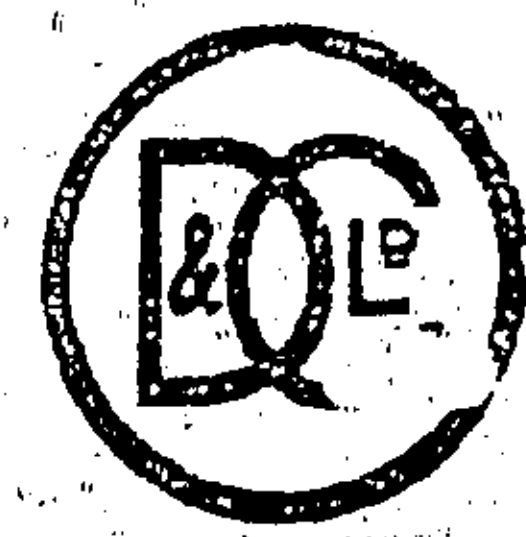
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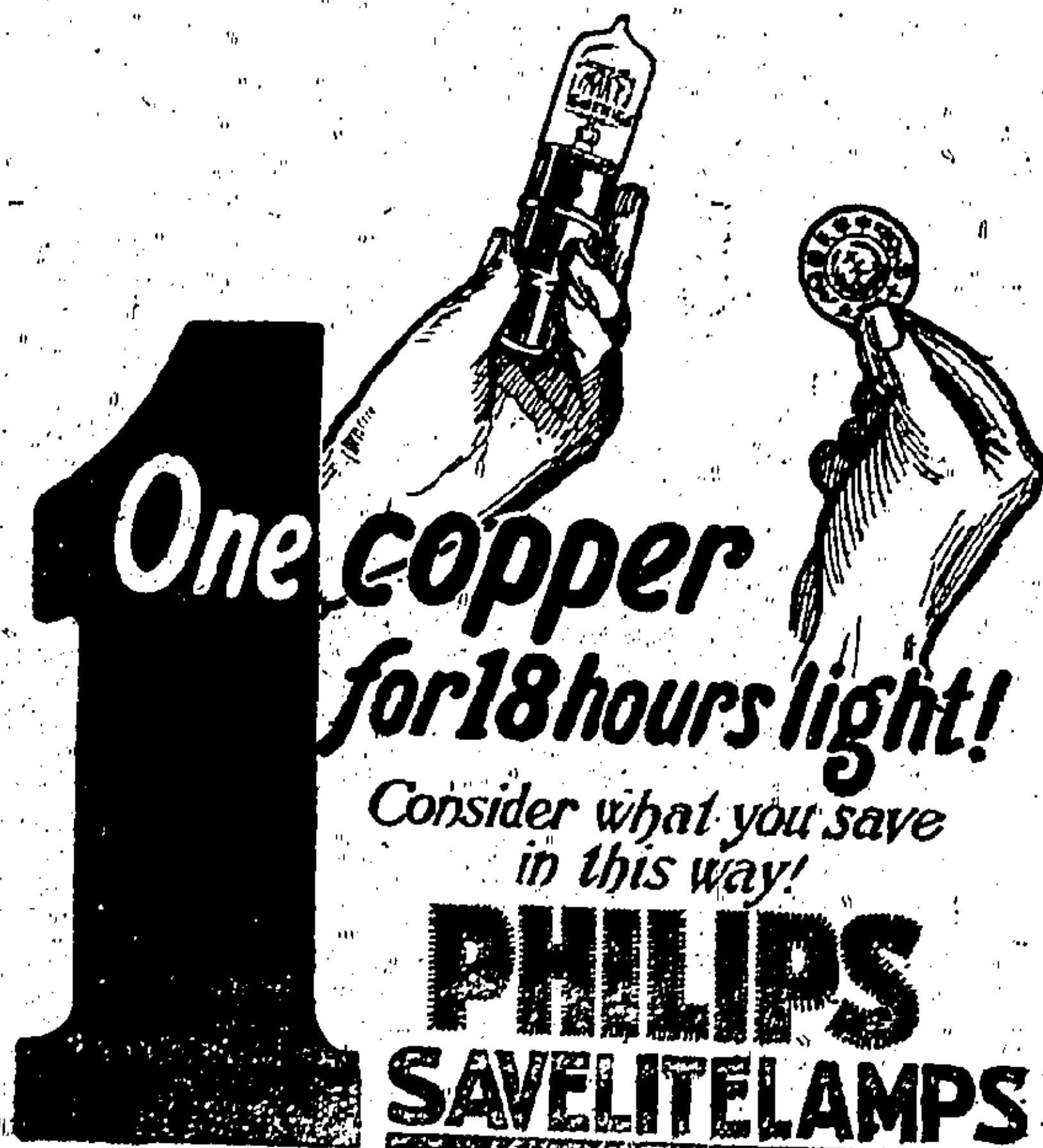
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COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH BORNEO TIMBER CO.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

The fourth annual general meeting of the British Borneo Timber Co., Ltd., was held on October 9th, at the registered office of the company, 1-4, Great Tower Street, E.C., Mr. H. P. Church (director) presiding.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—In the absence of the Chairman, Sir West Ridgeway, who is unfortunately prostrated by an attack of influenza, and will be confined to his bed for some days, I will take the chair to-day if I have your permission. The directors' report and the accounts for the year 1923 have been in your hands for some days, and, if you approve, we will take them as read. I must, at the outset, explain why the meeting has not been held at an earlier date. Mr. W. G. Darby, the managing director, has paid a further visit to Borneo on the company's business, going out in October last and returning to England about three months ago. Having been actively engaged in investigating the company's affairs and improving the organisation, he brought home much valuable information, and we were looking forward to his being with us at this meeting and telling the shareholders how background matters in the East. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Darby was taken seriously ill shortly after his return. We thought that the shareholders would prefer to wait a few weeks in the circumstances, especially as there is, I regret to say, no question of declaring a dividend, and we accordingly postponed the meeting. I am most happy to be able to tell you that Mr. Darby is making a good recovery, but he is not yet able to resume work, and in view of the time that has elapsed we have thought it best to hold the meeting now without awaiting his return to business.

THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The Chairman's remarks at the general meeting last year prepared you in some measure for an unsatisfactory result from our operations for the year 1923, and the misgivings he then had have unfortunately been justified. During the year the production of timber was increased to the extent of about 188,000 cubic feet, and its cost was slightly reduced as compared with that of the preceding year, but this reduction in cost has been more than counterbalanced by a falling off in selling prices. The small profit we made on working account has been swallowed up by the heavy depreciation we have considered it prudent to write off, and we closed the year with a balance of \$3,119 on the wrong side of the profit and loss account. The main cause of the falling off in profits was the political situation in South China, which indirectly resulted in a curtailment of our exports to that country, as well as in our having to dispose of much of our own sawn timber at unremunerative rates. The lower prices ruling throughout the Far East for logs and sawn timber not only affected our sales, but also necessitated a considerable writing down of the values of some of our stocks, and those of you who are acquainted with trading conditions in the Far East will realise how damaging has been the long-drawn-out political and industrial unrest. The demand for timber in Borneo also declined, owing to adverse local trading conditions. On the other hand, I am glad to say we were able to increase considerably our shipments to England. The engineering works, which have contributed to the profits in past years, made a loss during 1923, and, until trade conditions improve, we can only hope that the reorganisation of the works and reduction of expenditure effected during the managing director's recent visit to Borneo will enable us to maintain our experienced technical staff and trained workmen without making any actual loss.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year amounted to \$28,430, of which more than half was expended upon jungle railways and the balance upon the saw-mills and box-making plant. This expenditure has improved the productive capacity of our undertaking, although, as a matter of fact, our capital assets stand in the books at \$7,590 less than they did a year previously, as we have written off \$14,080 for depreciation. This is a very heavy charge upon our profits, but, as was explained last year, it has to be borne in view of the increases in our capital expenditure. I think, however, that this charge has now pretty well reached its maximum. The stocks of timber, materials and stores, as appearing in the balance sheet, amounted to \$236,442, as compared with \$241,884 a year ago, and the sundry debtors and debit balances amounted to \$208,488, as compared with \$241,263. On the other side of the balance sheet the liabilities, including a bank loan, amounted to a total of \$238,753, as compared with \$20,230 at the end of the previous year. At the end of 1923 our cash and investments in War Loan amounted to \$28,271, of which \$9,000 was afterwards distributed as dividend for that year, leaving a balance of \$24,271, which, as you will see by the balance sheet, has been reduced to \$241,097. The present balance sheet shows that the assets (exclusive of the fixed assets) exceed the liabilities to the extent of \$267,748. The financial position, therefore, is sound, although we earned no profit last year.

ORGANISATION IMPROVEMENTS.

You doubtless desire to know what steps are being taken to meet the changed market conditions. We cannot hope to effect sales at higher prices than those ruling in the markets in which our timber is distributed, but we are directing our efforts towards still further reducing the working expenses in all departments, and more especially reducing the first cost of the timber. This was one of the main objects of the managing director's recent visit to Borneo, and, although the results of his self-denying labours are not reflected in the accounts now before you, it is clear that much has been done in improving the organisation and effecting

economies which should help us materially in the future. During Mr. Darby's visit he thoroughly investigated the methods of working at the various timber camps, and especially those at Bettotan, where we are steam-logging and where we expect to obtain the largest production for some time to come. He found that, whereas at other centres the hand-logging was being conducted with efficiency and economy, the results anticipated from the steam-logging operations at Bettotan were not being realised. The Bettotan district was originally chosen on account of its water communication with Sandakan, and consequent low cost of transport, but experience has shown that the success of steam-logging is dependent upon the plant being concentrated upon areas in which there are more trees to the acre than we had available in those worked last year. The jungle railway is accordingly being extended into an area where the stands of timber are about 30 per cent. greater. The first section was completed several months ago. During the removal of the logging plant to the new area there was a temporary decrease in the output, but since then the steam-logging units have been able to be concentrated upon large stands of timber, the output is being steadily increased, and the jungle costs are being reduced.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Our latest information from Hongkong is that the South China market is very fully stocked, and that prices are low. This has resulted in congestion of stocks, and shipments of rough timber have had to be curtailed. Clearances have been somewhat better lately, but there does not appear to be much likelihood of any real improvement until the civil war is terminated.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the shipments of timber to the United Kingdom are being maintained, and it is not too much to hope that, when industrial conditions in this country become more settled, the demand for our timber will further increase.

It is quite impossible for me to forecast the immediate prospects of the company, and you will realise that we can only carry on business under great difficulties during the political disturbances in the Far East, which is one of our most important markets. I may mention, however, that the production of timber from all camps during July and August of this year shows steady improvement, and, as anticipated, the cost of production of the rough timber was reduced. This, in its turn, will bring out a reduction in the out-turn costs at the saw-mills. We are now fully equipped and organised to take advantage of any resumption of activity in the timber and engineering industries, and this will be hastened, not only by more settled conditions in the Far East, but also by a general revival in the trade of the world.

Before concluding I must refer to the fact that Mr. W. D. Jupp has recently retired, after spending about thirty years in Borneo in the service of our predecessors and latterly as manager of our company. He has served us faithfully and well, and I am sorry that Mr. Darby, who was general manager of this business for many years, is not here to speak of the assistance rendered to him by Mr. Jupp.

I now propose the resolution: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts, as submitted to this meeting, be adopted." I will ask Sir John Hewitt to second the motion, after which I shall be prepared to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions which may arise upon it.

Sir John P. Hewitt, G.C.S.I., seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of questions, was carried *nem. con.*

TRIBUTE TO MANAGING-DIRECTOR.

Sir John Hewitt proposed the resolution of Mr. W. G. Darby as a director of the company, and expressed deep regret at that gentleman's absence. Mr. Darby, he said, under present conditions was really the backbone of the company. He had paid two visits to North Borneo since the formation of the company, and had gone in great detail into the working of the business. The real cause of his illness was probably that he overtaxed his strength. He (the speaker) had had the opportunity of talking to Mr. Darby since his return, and what had troubled that gentleman tremendously had been the state of affairs in China. They depended on the Hongkong market for the sale of their low-grade timber. There



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Lot	STORER'S NAME	HELD TO ORDER OF DATE STORER	CARGO
3589	Chan Sin Pak	March, 1918	60 cts. Antimony Ore
4467	"	May, 1919	40 cts.
7240	Ober George	July, 1919	1,486 bags
D88878	"	Sept., 1912	274 bags
C15161	Li Sheen Fan	"	1 case Silvered Plates
C15182	"	"	1 case Plate Glass
C94181/2	Astor House Hotel	Dec.,	3 cts. Wine
D88803	Bank of Canton	June, 1919	160 pcs. Iron Plates
D88804	"	"	150 pcs.
D97811	Hastings Hodge & Co.	"	"
D97815	"	"	"
D97817	"	"	"
D97818	"	"	"
E10123	"	April, 1920	17 cts.
E12719	L. E. S. Hedge	July, 1920	8 cts. Whisky
D78227	Kahara Trading Co.	Jan., 1923	10 cts. Whinox
D81385	Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd.	May, 1920	20 cts. Champagne
D83301	Union Engineering Co., Ltd.	Oct.,	8 cts. Ammonia
E36052	Yaquez Carre & Co.	Nov.,	1 cts. Stoves
E36230	South China Trading Co., Canton	Sept.,	19 bris. Clay Pigeons
E11681	Extremes Orient Trading Co.	Oct.,	2 cts. Chlorate of Potash
39446	Kokwans Co.	Aug., 1921	14 cts. Brandy Sample
E36582	"	March, 1923	10 cts. PIL.
139795	China Mining and Metal Co., Ltd.	April,	12 cts. Medicines
E29796	"	June,	18 pgs. Chemicals
E29798	"	"	14 cts. Chemical
E29799	"	"	Apparatus
E29800	"	"	10 cts. Chemicals
E29801	Universal Import and Export Co.	July, 1921	1 cts. Documents
E29802	"	June, 1921	72 cts. Mineral Waters
E29803	"	"	108 cts.
E29804	"	"	7 cts. Clocks
E11211	"	"	2 cts.
E11212	"	"	40 cts. Brandy
E11213	"	"	16 cts. Champagne
E11214	"	"	1 cts.
E36355	Banque Industrielle de Chine	Jan.,	5 cts. Brandy
E36356	"	"	625 coils Wire Rods
E36357	"	"	627 coils
E36358	China Specie Bank	Nov., 1920	120 pgs. Sulphur Black
E36359	"	Dec.,	23 pgs. Aniline Dyes
E36360	"	"	40 pgs. Sulphur Black
E36361	"	"	25 pgs. Aniline Dyes
E36362	"	"	3 pgs.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1924.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

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"	LAI MOK SOU	"	CHUN WAI	"	7 "
"	CHUN WAI	"	CHAI WAN KOK	"	5 "
"	CHAI WAN KOK	"	SUN CHANG	"	7 "
"	SUN CHANG	"	SUN CHANG	"	5 "
"	SUN CHANG	"	CHING LUNG TOW	"	3 "
"	CHING LUNG TOW	"	TAI LAM CHUNG	"	7 "
"	TAI LAM CHUNG	"	SOO KOON MUK	"	10 "
"	SOO KOON MUK	"	CHUN PAK	"	5 "
"	CHUN PAK	"	SUN HOI	"	3 "

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(1402)

was no other market to which they could send it. At present, owing to the state of Southern China, it was almost impossible for their business to be carried on, and this, no doubt, had affected Mr. Darby. He was sure the company could not have a better managing-director, and he had great confidence in proposing his re-election.

The Chairman seconded the motion which was passed unanimously. The auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon & Co., were re-appointed, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the manager and staff in the East and to the agents in Borneo and Hongkong. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA.

WORK OF BISHOP C. P. SCOTT, D.D.

Celebrations were held on October 24th to mark Bishop Scott's 50th year in China. A large meeting was to be held in London of Church people interested in the work of the Mission in North China and Shantung, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Norris, and Bishop Hiff were to be the speakers. The article below is reproduced from the *Chinese Churchman*.

Charles Perry Scott was born in England on June 27th, 1847. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all clergy of the Church of England. His great-grandfather, Thomas Scott, was well-known in England and America for his Commentary on the Old and New Testaments; he was also one of the founders and the first general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, which has done so much work in China and other lands.

C. P. Scott was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he won distinction as a scholar and an athlete. In 1870 he was ordained in London and served at St. Peter's, Eaton Square under Dr. Wilkinson, who afterwards became Primate of the Scottish Episcopal Church. In 1872 Dr. Wilkinson helped to start the annual Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions, which is now widely observed throughout the Church of England. On that first Day of Intercession, Mr. Scott decided to offer as a foreign missionary.

In 1874 he and one friend started for Chefoo as the representatives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in China. There he first lived in the home of Dr. James of the American Presbyterian Mission, learning the language and methods of work. In the winter of 1878 he went to Shansi to help in relieving the great three years' famine. In 1880 Mr. Scott went home to England for a rest. At that time a new Diocese of North China was cut off from the jurisdiction of the Bishop in Ningpo, Dr. Russell, under whom Mr. Scott had served, and Mr. Scott was consecrated as the first bishop of the new diocese. The new Diocese of North China included Chihli, Shansi, Kansu, Manchuria (added later), Shantung and Honan, which have since become separate dioceses, and Shensi, which was cut off at the General Synod of 1924 as a Missionary District awaiting a new bishop, who is expected to be a Chinese. Though the territory was large, the staff and work were for a long time small, and never spread to the provinces west of Chihli till the Chinese Church Mission was founded in Shensi in 1917, and the Tatinglu Hospital in North Shansi in 1922.

DIOCESAN WORK.

The work of Bishop Scott's Diocese was not very large before 1900, and in that year it was all broken up; three foreign clergy and many Chinese were killed, and much property was destroyed in Peking and the country. Bishop Scott refused to take indemnities for the property destroyed. But since then the work in the country and in the Peking schools of the mission has been steadily growing. But the true greatness of Bishop Scott's work as Bishop of North China was its quality rather than its quantity. He strove to meet his responsibilities to both China and the English-speaking communities in his sphere. He early made plans for the development of work for women and girls in Peking when it was not easy to reach the women's world. And the wisdom he showed in planning the whole policy of the Church, both in matters of Reunion, and with a view to the setting up of a true Chinese Church, can never be forgotten. It was fitting that he should have become the first chairman of the House of Bishops when the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui opened its first General Synod at Shanghai in 1912.

On Bishop Scott's policy as regards the reunion of Christians we may refer to articles which he wrote in 1901 and earlier in English Church papers, and to the sermon which he preached at Shanghai at the Anglican Conference held immediately before the Centenary Conference of Reformed Church Missions of 1907. He wanted reunion; he was willing to make sacrifices for it; he was willing to make the sacrifice of risking being misunderstood by others who were equally keen in other Christian bodies. Two of his great principles were what the Lambeth Conference has put before the world. One was that the Anglican Communion should be faithful to its own experience, not so as to remain separate from other Christians, but in such a way as to be able to make its own definite contribution to the fulness of the life of the future Church of China and other lands; it could not offer her the best of all it had learnt from the past. The other great principle, which he declared fully in Shanghai at the time of the 1907 Conference, was that in seeking union with other Reformed Churches no one should make it hard for the ancient Churches of Rome and of the Near East to bring their contributions in due time into the common life of the future Church we wish to see rising.

AN ISOLATED CHURCH.

On the establishment of a true Chinese Church, Bishop Scott held clear views. In his old Diocese there is no distinction between the Mission and the Chinese Church; foreign missionaries are only members of the general diocesan organization. In 1884 Bishop Scott preached at the consecration of the first Anglican Bishop to be consecrated on Chinese soil.

(Continued on next column.)

ARMS MENACE.

SAVE POLICE CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD AT SINGAPORE.

SENSATIONAL ARREST EFFECTED.

The police at Singapore have been keeping a sharp look-out for arms on vessels arriving from Europe. Soon after the German steamer *Coblenz*, which arrived from Hamburg on November 2nd, had taken up her moorings at Tanjong Pagar, Inspector S. C. Kessler, of the Singapore Harbour Board police, with a number of constables, were on the watch. That was about 10 a.m. At 11.45 a.m. a Chinese was noticed to come off the ship looking rather bulky about the waist, and as P.C. 130, Abdul Jalil, of the Harbour Board police, had his suspicions concerning this he jumped into a car, which the Chinese, whose name is Lee Chung Li, had got into. The Chinese was brought to the West Wharf police station, and on being searched was found to be in possession of four Mauser pistols, and another weapon of a larger calibre, all of which were tied round his waist.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

While the search was proceeding the Chinese suddenly pulled out a revolver from his pocket, and fired in succession at a corporal and the policeman who had arrested him, and then dashed out of the station. The corporal on duty at once gave the alarm by blowing his whistle, and in response to it a young Pathan named Sulaman Khan, and who was off duty at the time, along with Inspectors B. W. Swyny, S. C. Kessler and a number of constables, gave chase. An exciting pursuit then took place. The prisoner proved himself an expert sprinter, and as he ran turned round time after time and fired at his pursuers. This went on during about half a mile chase.

At a jump off Nelson Road, the constable Sulaman Khan hit the escaped prisoner on the nape of the neck with a brick, knocking him over. He then fell on the Chinese in order to hold him down. While in that position he was shot in the forehead, just over the left eye, the unfortunate man's brains coming out from the back of his head. Fired by the Chinese. It was found, after the man had been captured, that he had about 1,000 rounds of ammunition in his possession, and all those who took part in the pursuit of the desperado had narrow escapes from death.

The prisoner was taken to the Sepoy Lines station, in charge of Inspector Smith.

THE "COBLENZ" RAIDED.

As the result of the incidents the *Coblenz* was raided by Mr. Sheedy, A.S.P., and a number of police officers, both of the Straits Settlements and Harbour Board police, and Asiatic constables in plain clothes. Chief revenue officer Mr. J. Listerman and two Asiatic revenue officers also participated in the raid, and the search of the ship was thorough. A German stoker on board, named Willi Tisma, who was arrested as he was walking with a pillow slip in his hand, which was found to contain pistols and cartridge boxes. The German was promptly arrested. The Chinese, accused of murder and other charges, was taken on board, and declared that he had purchased the arms and ammunition from the stoker.

He is being charged with attempted murder of Corporal Buser at the West Wharf police station, with the murder of Sulaman Khan and the attempted murder of the Mohammedan Mahabari policeman whose dying declaration was taken down at the General Hospital.

Willi Tisma, the German stoker, was convicted of dealing in arms on the evidence of the Chinese prisoner Lee Chung Li and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive two strokes of the cat.

Bishop Boone, in his sermon he rejoiced that the ceremony was performed in China, not abroad, testifying to the desire of the Church to build up an indigenous Church, which should have the same liberty to develop as the English Church claims for itself in the preface to its Prayer Book. In his own North China Prayer Book he added a preface to explain why he had made a translation for the Chinese of an English book; it was not because he thought the English forms were essential; on the contrary he only offered them as one model for Chinese to study till they were ready to make their own; as a foreigner he did not dare to attempt himself to make a new book for the Chinese. And in all matters of work and Government, the records of the meetings which he held in his diocese to reorganize the work after 1900 show plainly how in those days of small things he was planning for the work to become self-governing and self-propagating.

Bishop Scott continued his episcopacy till 1915, when he resigned, to be succeeded the following year by his former right hand man, Dr. F. L. Norris. Though he has resigned, he still lives on in his old diocese and helps in its work. Those who know him, the spiritual basis on which he built his life and his mission's work, and the patience with which he returned to rebuild a life's work after 1900, will always remember one text of Scripture as expressing his faith: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN CHINA.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A REPLY TO MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Following is the letter that Sir Charles Addis wrote to the London *Morning Post* in criticism of an article written by Mr. Bertrand Russell:

Sir,—I do not propose here to discuss the spirit animating Mr. Bertrand Russell's article on "British Imperialism in China," in the *New Leader*, of September 10th. My purpose is rather to test, by an examination of the facts on which he relies, the competence of Mr. Russell to pass judgment on the objects and methods of British policy in the Far East.

The Tutchuns, who are a product of the present circumstances of China, are not at all entirely self-seeking; many of them are working for the reunification of China, possibly along mistaken lines, and several of them have succeeded in evolving order out of chaos, and giving their provinces a comparatively stable and tranquil administration; the best examples are, perhaps, to be found in Shansi and, until the present civil war, in Manchuria and Kiangsu. It is a mistake to suppose that their rivalries are at all advantageous to the foreign Powers, whose nationals, being mostly in China for trade, have everything to lose through disorder, and it is difficult to point to any concessions which may have been wrung from them. It may be remarked that, in the present temper of the Chinese, it is sufficiently difficult to obtain from them concessions by any means, and to talk of "wringing" them is ridiculous.

Sun Yat-sen is an idealist, who pays too little attention to facts, and his idealism has been responsible for much bloodshed and misery. His attempts to enforce on the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, for instance, a government in accordance with his ideas have been bitterly resented by its inhabitants, and have led to the most complete disorder. Many of the Cantonese strongly desire his overthrow, and, to maintain himself in power, he has to depend largely on the support of mercenaries from Hunan and other provinces, who have not the slightest interest in the principles at stake, and have to be allowed, as the price of their loyalty to Sun, to prey on the Cantonese. It may be noted that, whatever may be Sun's ideas with regard to opium and gambling, he has not been able to suppress the opium trade in Canton, and that the profits from gambling houses are one of the perquisites of his mercenaries.

Sun is not even in complete control of Kwangtung; for his rival, General Chen Chung-ming, rules part of it, and maintains himself with an army at Waichow. Chen, who was one of the leaders of the revolution at Canton in 1911, is still in hopes of returning there, and his return would be welcome to a large part of the population.

It is not correct to say that the British in Hongkong regard Sun with enmity, or to accuse them of carrying on propaganda against him or of fomenting rebellion. Sun has before now been a refugee in Hongkong, and it is felt that his intrigues there amongst the Chinese show ingratitude, but there is no such thing as enmity against him.

The reference to slavery is misleading. The so-called slave girls, known as Mui Tsai, are bought, when young, from poor peasants. They are almost invariably kindly treated, and when grown up, are discharged with a dowry to enable them to marry suitably. Their status is not legally recognized, but depends entirely on consent and custom. Their lot compares favourably with that of children employed in Chinese factories.

KWANGTUNG RAILWAY AND CASSEL AGREEMENT.

The Cassel Agreement of 1921 was negotiated by a group of British and Chinese capitalists with the Government, then in power at Canton, on whom no pressure was brought to assent to it. In point of fact, it was not favoured by British officials in China. In accordance with the terms of the concession, a large number of collieries were to be handed over to the company which was to be formed, and the company were to be allowed to construct any railways they found necessary in connection with their work. There was no idea of handing over to them the existing railways in Kwangtung, or of establishing a railway monopoly there. The concession provided that the Chinese shareholders should be strongly represented on the directorate, and that \$2,000,000 worth of shares should be allotted without payment to the Canton Government, the dividends to be used for educational and other purposes beneficial to the inhabitants of Kwangtung. Shortly afterwards, however, the Canton Government was overthrown by Sun, who insisted on such drastic modification of the terms of the concession as would, if accepted, have rendered it valueless to the concessionaries. Protracted negotiations ensued, but, as there was no hope of obtaining better terms, the failure of these negotiations was the cause of British enmity towards Sun Yat-sen, who is entirely baseless. In fact, though difficulties have arisen from time to time, the colony of Hongkong has been remarkably successful in maintaining good neighbourly relations with the present Canton authorities.

The great shipping strike was to a great extent due to the uncompromising attitude of the three shipping companies (two British and one Chinese), which refused to meet the seamen's representatives. Sun interfered in a most unwarrantable fashion, and his agents in Hongkong stirred up a general strike, which the Chinese, for the most part through intimidation, were induced to join. Eventually the shipping strike was settled through the good offices of the British Consul-General at Canton, who was personally gratified with both sides to it.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The so-called "Fascist Militia," a most misleading description, is an organisation of volunteer units formed by the merchants and Chambers of Commerce on much the same lines as similar organisations in other parts of China, and with the same purpose, namely, to provide a means of protection against pirates and bandits, the other pre-occupations of the Canton Government not allowing them to deal effectively with this problem. The movement grew very rapidly, and alarmed the Chinese Government, and the very widespread dissatisfaction with his régime, and feared lest the volunteers might eventually ally themselves with Chen Chung-ming and make an effort to supersede his Government. This was the cause of the confiscation of the arms which arrived for the volunteers on the Norwegian ship *Her*. Chen is in alliance with the Peking Government, and his advent to power would mean the end of the independent Canton Government. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the manager at Canton are not connected with the volunteer movement. Indeed, it would be most unwise for a foreign commercial institution to meddle in Chinese politics. It appears, however, that their Canton compradore, a Chinese intermediary in the Bank's native business, was involved, but purely in a private capacity, as were many other prominent Chinese.

Canton cannot be described as being divided into a foreign and native quarter. At one end of the city, however, or rather of the suburbs, there is a small artificial island known as Shamone, which has been set apart for foreign residence, and is divided into two Concessions, British and French. This island was built up on a sandbank in 1858, so as to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of the Chinese by using part of Canton for this purpose. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow creek, which is spanned by two bridges, kept locked at night. There have always been a certain number of restrictions on the use of the island, by Chinese, and it is unfortunate that the municipal council of the British Concession rather unwisely imposed certain further restrictions. These were not proposed by the British Consul-General, who would have been well advised to veto them.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that Sun has the support of all public-spirited Chinese, though his undoubted sincerity and his resolution command their respect. Not only in his own province has he many opponents, but in the northern provinces there is very little sentiment in favour of him.

Feng Yu-shiang is not the "pet of the British and Americans in China." He is well known outside missionary circles, to be overbearing and anti-foreign but it must be conceded that his troops are well trained and well disciplined, and, further, in pleasing contrast to the troops of some other generals, well conditioned.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI POSITION.

With regard to Wei-hai-wei, Mr. Russell is again at fault. It is surprising that he should say that Earl Balfour promised at the Washington Conference that it should be restored to China "at once." A reference to the White Paper (Miscellaneous No. 1, 1922) would have shown him that what Earl Balfour said was that Great Britain proposed to hand this leased territory back to China under "suitable conditions" similar to those under which Japan had handed back her leased territory in the province of Shantung, and that he invited the Chinese Government to enter into consultation with the British Government for the adjustment of these "suitable conditions." The invitation was accepted, and the protracted negotiations that followed resulted in a deadlock. It is a mistake to assert, as Mr. Russell does, that the Labour Government have never heard of this question, or that they have failed to take it up again, let us hope with better prospects of success, than their predecessors.

The conclusion would appear to be that Mr. Russell has been betrayed into distorting the facts in order to suit his preconceived theories of what British policy in China ought to be.—Yours, etc.,
C. S. ADAMS.

October 8th.

HOLLAND'S 11th INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Holland's 11th Industries Fair, held from September 8th to 18th inclusive at Utrecht, was in every respect successful. A lively tone prevailed, good business was done, and there was considerable satisfaction in regard to new business connections. Several large orders were booked for U.S.A., Scandinavia and the Balkans. Foreign participation, qualitatively as well as quantitatively was better than hitherto and gave all round satisfaction.

At this Fair, 768 participants took part as against 756 in the Autumn Fair of last year, while the number of visitors was 34,372 as against 25,056 for the preceding Autumn Fair. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the business character of the Fair is strictly maintained and care is taken by means of a special system for the distribution of tickets for admission through the intermediary of business associations, so that only businessmen visited the Fair. Of the 768 participants, 490 were Dutch firms. The remaining 278 foreign participants were divided as follows: Germany, 125; England, 23; America, 24; France, 24; Belgium, 20; Switzerland, 13; Austria, 5 and Czechoslovakia, 5. Of very great interest was the participation of the Dutch East Indies, whilst, with regard to the Dutch West Indies, the exhibits of Curacao attracted special attention.

There were no exhibits from China, Hongkong and Japan, and the Netherlands Consul-General in Hongkong entertains hopes that the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce may approach him with a view to exhibiting at the 12th Fair next March, samples exhibited at this year's Wembley Exhibition.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. HENRY COLLIER).]SHARE ALLOTMENT RETURNS
NOT FILED.

AN APPLICATION GRANTED.

When the Chinese Printing and Publishing Company applied for permission to file a return of allotment, Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, who appeared for the Company, said that it was founded in 1900, and was in an exceedingly prosperous condition. At an extraordinary meeting on November 30th last year it was decided to increase the capital by making further allotments of shares.

The secretary, unfortunately, seemed to have forgotten to file the returns of these allotments as they were made, and it was not until he came to file the annual statement that the Registrar had drawn his attention to the omission.

His Lordship referred to the heavy penalties to which the Company had made themselves liable, but granted the application.

DISPUTE OVER WILL.

A QUESTION OF CUSTOM.

An action in which the question whether letters of administration should be granted according to English or Chinese law, was raised in the Probate Court yesterday, when Chan Shun-cho, the widow of a Chinese doctor, made an application. The father-in-law had entered a caveat.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for the father, Chak Hok-ting.

The deceased, said Mr. Jenkin, practised as a doctor under a British diploma, and left estate valued at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. He had a son and two daughters, and he submitted that inasmuch as the right to letters was *prima facie* that of the widow, the onus was on the defendant to displace that right. It was for the defence to displace the presumption that Chinese domiciled in Hongkong came under English law.

Mr. Potter said that the question of domicile was irrelevant, because the Full Court, a few years ago, gave a decision holding that there was a dual system of law in Hongkong. The Chinese laws had been preserved in Hongkong since 1843, and the rights of succession were not to be interfered with. If the widow remarried she would have no rights of any kind, but the father was the guardian of his son's children, and was the one person who should be entrusted with the administration of the property.

In the afternoon, Chak Hok-ting gave evidence, and said that his son died in May last year. It was their custom, when his son was young, to go together into the country and worship at the tombs of their ancestors in Kwangtung Province, but on account of the disturbances in China they had not done so for ten years. His son had married according to Chinese law, and taken a concubine. When his son died he maintained that he was responsible for collecting and looking after his estate. According to Chinese custom it was not right that the property should be handed over to the widow. She was entitled to maintenance until she remarried.

Mr. Jenkin said that there was a question of a certain subscription to provide for repairs to these tombs, but these repairs had never been done because Chak, as the wealthiest member of the clan, refused to have anything to do with it.

Defendant said that this was not so. This work was not done because he, as a former building contractor, thought the work ought to be done for five or six thousand dollars, and the contractors wanted \$9,000.

Mr. Jenkin suggested that it was the widow who should look after the property until the child became of age, subject, of course, to behaving herself.

Defendant had said that on the death of her husband she should ask her elder (himself) for advice and leave it to her elder to look after the property. According to Chinese law the child remained in her custody, but he had the power to dictate how the child should be reared.

Mr. Li Po Kwai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, was then called, and said that at different times the officials of the Chamber were asked to give information on matters relating to Chinese law and custom. In a case like this the father of the deceased had the right to administer the estate. It could not be handed over to the woman, but a joint administration between the father-in-law and widow could be arranged. The general rule, however, was that the head of the family should look after the property. The father-in-law, having more experience than the widow, his orders should prevail.

If the deceased had left some small debts the widow could collect them, but it was her duty to submit the matter to the head of the house.

His Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

SUN YAT SEN'S OFFICIALS
IN HONGKONG.HORN-RIMMED SPECTACLES AND
AIR OF MYSTERY.

A number of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's officials arrived in Hongkong on the s.s. *Paul Beau* on Tuesday night, and installed themselves at the Great Eastern Hotel.

They are here in advance of their leader, who is expected to arrive in the Colony to-morrow morning, in time to sail for the North on the s.s. *Shingyo Maru* later in the day.

A *Daily Press* representative who spoke to a number of the officials at the hotel yesterday afternoon, found them without exception entirely uncommunicative.

They would not give their names, nor would they make any statement as to the nature of their mission.

They were variously attired in European and Chinese clothes, and almost all wore huge horn-rimmed spectacles. Some spoke excellent English.

One of the latter said to our representative: "We cannot tell you anything. We wish to be regarded as merely Chinese travellers, that is all."

The hotel officials, apparently acting on instructions, also observed a marked secrecy, and would not allow our representative access to the Visitors' list.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Dr. Sun's eventual objective is the French Concession at Shanghai.

SHOT BY OWN REVOLVER.

SHIP'S ENGINEER BADLY
WOUNDED.

When the s.s. *Kwangtong* arrived in Hongkong on Tuesday from Shanghai, Mr. Tapia, 3rd engineer, was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Reports as to how Mr. Tapia received his injury vary. One states that he was cleaning his revolver when it went off, the bullet piercing his hand, and it is also stated that the revolver was accidentally discharged when in his pocket, the bullet entering his chest and passing out through his back.

On inquiry at the Hospital it was stated that Mr. Tapia's condition was rather serious as the bullet had entered his left lung.

NEIGHBOURS QUARREL.

MR. JOHN LEE'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. John Lee, Recreation Grounds Custodian, residing on the ground floor of No. 15, Morrison Gap Road, appeared as complainant at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning in a case in which he charged Mrs. Gruber and her daughter, occupants of the first floor, with creating a disturbance and behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner.

Complainant said that the defendants made themselves objectionable by moving furniture about on the floor above him, and he was disturbed at all hours of the day and night. He wanted the nuisance stopped.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for defendants, said that it was the complainant who was the objectionable party, as he often appeared in pyjamas to remonstrate with the defendants. He seemed to consider himself entitled to dominate the occupants of the upper floor.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday next to enable complainant to produce witnesses.

A PATHETIC CASE.

AN AGED WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

A pathetic note crept into the proceedings at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when an elderly Chinese was charged with attempted suicide.

He told the Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) that just before leaving New York some time back, he contracted septic poisoning in his foot. Before leaving the United States, he arranged that 400 gold dollars should be remitted for his credit to the Chinese Merchants' Bank in Hongkong, and set off on his journey with 125 gold dollars on his person.

On arrival in Hongkong, he learned that the money he had sent to the Chinese Merchants' Bank had been lost through the bankruptcy of that institution. His other money had now all gone, mainly on treatment for his foot, and in despair, he attempted to take his life.

His worship, observing that it was a very hard case, granted the old man a donation of \$2 from the poor box, and told him that he would be sent back to his home in the country.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

SHE-KI MERCHANTS MULCTED.
EN MASSE.

The merchants of Shek-ki, Hengshan, are being fined \$100,000 *en masse*, ostensibly for having organized a Merchants Volunteers Corps and participating in the opposition to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Kuomintang Red policy, but really it is said they are being penalised for their proposed open protest against the repudiation by the officials of the long-established Cantonese law prohibiting rice export.

PUBLIC COMPANIES FLEECE.
The Kwongtung Electricity Supply Company in Canton, by paying \$30,000, and the Canton Water Works by paying \$20,000 to the Red Headquarters, have secured a stay of the proposed nationalization of their respective interests under the proposed public ownership scheme.

CENTRAL BANK NOTES.

The Yu Shang Fantan (Gambling) Syndicate in Canton has accepted without protest the recent order to accept the unsecured Central Bank notes without discount, but the Sincere, the Chen Kwong, and the Sun Company's department stores are only willing to take this paper money on condition that a certain deposit of specie is made with each company by the Bank. The latter has signified its willingness to do that, but other stores are complaining of the non-co-operation of these three large stores. Once the large stores can be induced to accept the unsecured banknotes, the authorities will be able to force the small ones to do likewise.

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC
INTERRUPTED.

Kwangtung inland water traffic is again interrupted by the withdrawal from the Canton service of junks and steam launches by their owners who are afraid of the Yunnanese division of the Red Army, who since November 8th have commandeered more than 35 junks and nearly 15 launches for military transportation. More vessels are required to take the Reds up the West River, and their crews are careful to avoid being pressed into involuntary duty with them.

OPIUM DEN LICENCES.

The Opium Bureau has re-classified the opium-smoking dens into four classes for the daily assessment of license fees. The first class dens are assessed \$8 daily each; the second, \$7; the third, \$5; and the fourth, \$3.

DEBT CAUSES DEATH.

FATAL FIGHT OVER MONEY AT
CHEUNG CHAU.

At about 2 p.m. on Tuesday, a food hawk named Chan Shiu, of Cheung Chau, was found lying unconscious in a matbed. The man died shortly after his removal from the shed.

It appears that he had had a fight with another man outside No. 28, Main Street, Cheung Chau, at about 1 p.m. He was badly beaten, and death was the result of his injuries. The quarrel is said to have arisen over some money which was owing to the dead man by his assailant.

Search is being made for the latter, but so far no arrest has been made.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WEST
POINT.THIEVES WHO LEFT \$8,000
BEHIND.

Jewellers to the value of \$188 and \$900 in cash were the haul of a gang of five men, armed with revolvers and daggers, who broke into a house in Shun Sing Street, West Point, at about 8 a.m. on Tuesday.

The thieves took alarm suddenly and left the house without touching the safe, which contained money and securities to the value of \$8,000.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

BRITISH STEAMER DETAINED AT
SINGAPORE.\$20,000 WORTH OF OPIUM
DISCOVERED.

The British steamer, *Halvard*, in charge of Captain C. H. Spittle, which was sail from Singapore at daylight on November 8th, was detained by an order made by the District Judge the previous day, following the discovery on board the vessel by officers of the Customs Department of some \$20,000 worth of non-Government *chandu*.

The drug was discovered hidden in a drawer in the cabin of the Captain, under his wife's belongings, and also in the linen room.

As a result, Captain Spittle was arrested and brought up before the District Court, charged in respect of 450 *lahis* of the drug, valued at \$4,000.

LOCAL SPORT.

GARRISON FOOTBALL.

"A" COMPANY, EAST SURREYS.
"RED WING," EAST SURREYS.

Playing in the final game in the Garrison League, "A" Company quite upheld their position as Champions, when they defeated the "Red Wing," runners-up, on the Murray Parade ground last evening by three goals to one. Among those present were General Sir John Fowler, the G.O.C., Col. Butterworth, President of the Garrison Recreation Club, Col. Montague Bates, O.C. East Surrey Regt., Majors Campbell and Paton, Capt. Kent and Williams, and several other officers of the East Surrey Regt.

After a fairly evenly contested first half in which the "A" Coy. scored once, the game went in favour of the Company, who put on two more goals whilst Red Wing scored once only. Cheeseman got through just as the whistle sounded for the interval. In the second half Robinson scored for Red Wing, and Nolan for "A" Company, while Harris put the ball into his own goal during a mix-up on the goal line. The two last goals were the outcome of good play by Noonan on the left wing for "A" Company.

The teams:—
"A" Company.—Pte. Douglas; Ptes. Harris and Ballam; Ptes. Glass, Tatam and Bristowe; Ptes. Roper, Nolan, Cheeseman, Noonan and Cpl. Beard.

Red Wing.—Pte. Harris; Ptes. Ballard and Jordan; Pte. Lams, Sgt. Mitchell and Pte. Fetter; Q.M.S. Charlesworth, Pte. MacGreavy, Robinson, Butler and Mahony.

Referee: Mr. F. Smith, H.K.F.A. Linesmen: Sgt. Wilby, East Surrey Regt., and Bandmaster Green, H.M.S. *Homedale*. Col. Butterworth, before asking Mrs. Butterworth to present the "Fowler" cup and medals, congratulated the teams on being the winners and runners-up in the Garrison League, mentioning that the first four positions were occupied by Surrey teams. The success of the League was due to Sgt. Bailey, the Garrison Secretary, who, the Colonel said, would shortly be leaving the Station. He wished to thank Mr. Smith for carrying out the duties of referee.

Mrs. Butterworth then handed the cup to Pte. Bristowe, the captain of the winning team, and medals to each player. Pte. Eaton also received a medal, being a regular member of "A" company's team.

General Sir John Fowler, in thanking Mrs. Butterworth for making the presentations, informed the company that Mrs. Butterworth was leaving the Colony for home towards the end of the present month. After congratulating Col. Butterworth and the Garrison Recreation Club Committee upon the way in which they had carried through the competition, he complimented the East Surrey Regt. on their success in the League.

Cheers were given for Mrs. Butterworth on the call of the General Officer Commanding.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The competition for the St. John of Jerusalem trophy, played at Fanling from 8th to 11th November, attracted 37 entries. The result was a tie as follows:—Lieut. A. H. Alexander, 34-7-77; C. C. Stark, 35-8-77.

RUGBY.

CLUB v. H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

The above fixture has been arranged for Saturday next and should prove interesting. This is the first appearance of the "Hawkins" team since their return to the Colony, but, if up to the last year's standard, they should prove stiff opposition. The Club have a large number of effective playing members this season, and are apparently taking the opportunity of trying out some new members. The Club team will be as follows:—Gauler, Skinner, Foster, Morrison, Lee, Milne and Shovelton, Davies, Beveridge, Macintosh, Groves, Howell, Millar, Worral and Jones. Kick-off, Happy Valley, at 4.30 p.m.

NETHERLAND INDIAN PRODUCE.

SAMPLES ON SHOW IN HONGKONG.

With a view to promoting the development of trade relations between the Dutch East Indies, Hongkong and South China generally, the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Trade at Batavia has recently sent to the Java-China-Japan-Line, of York Building, a small but representative collection of samples of the principal products of those colonies. The collection comprises such commodities as kapok, fibres, spices, oils (essential and other), kernels, gums, rattan, timber, etc., and is open for inspection at the Java-Line Offices during office hours. Addresses of exporters, statisticians, etc., may be obtained from the Netherland Consulate-General and the Java Line.

CINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

"The Mailman," an F.O.B. attraction, bids fair to break all house records at the World Theatre. The fame of Emory Johnson as a producer of popular pictures has spread far and wide. "The Mailman" is to remain at this theatre for two more days, and cinema-goers are advised not to miss it.

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		Oz.
PICKLES (Assorted Kinds) ...	per pint bot.	36
LAMB & GREEN PEAS ...	" 1 lb. tin	1.50
CALVES TONGUE ...	" 10 oz. glass	1.30
GALANTINES ...	" "	.90
SALAD DRESSING ...	" small bot.	.50
TOMATO CHUTNEY ...	" bot.	.75
AL SAUCE ...	" "	.50
INVALID CALVES FOOT JELLY ...	" 10 oz. bot.	.90
POTTED FISH PASTE ...	" glass jar	.25
" MEAT ...	" "	.25
LEMON CURD ...	" 10 oz. jar	.75
INVALID SOUPS ...	" 1 pint bot.	.30
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN ...	" small "	1.50

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3283 MY LOVE SHE'S BUT A LASSIE YET
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9'0" x 12'0"	13'6" x 16'6"
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Body & Border Carpet

Made up to fit any size Room.

Stair Carpets, Corridor & Hearth Rugs

Floral & Oriental Designs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED from 1 p.m. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th INSTANT.

A. NISSIM,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1924. [1489]

THE SHEK O COUNTRY CLUB.

TIFFIN TO INTERPORT CRICKET TEAMS.

MEMBERS are Reminded that Tiffin for TIFFIN on SUNDAY, the 16th INSTANT, should be booked by Not Later Than Noon on FRIDAY NEXT.

C. E. L. GRIST,
Hon. Secretary.
[1484]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMANDANT OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 13th NOVEMBER, 1924.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMANDANT OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. A. DOBBIN, Lt.-Col., R.A.P.C.,
Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1924. [1488]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACRUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th and 11th November.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1924. [1488]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB, ASHLEY, on MONDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1924, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S.

NOVEMBER 11TH, 12TH, 13TH, AND 14TH.

20% OF THE
GROSS TAKING AT 9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE
ON THESE FOUR DAYS WILL BE DONATED BY US TO

EARL HAIG'S FUND

FOR

"EX-SERVICE MEN"

— SHOWING —

A PARAMOUNT SUPERPRODUCTION

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

WITH

AGNES AYRES & JACK HOLT.

COME & ENJOY A GOOD PICTURE AND HELP TO SWELL

EARL HAIG'S FUND. [1487]

INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

ANNOUNCES A
FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY
MR. JOHN W. DOORLY, D.D.,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF LECTURERSHIP OF THE
MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF
CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS,
U.S.A.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
CITY HALL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1924,
AT 5.30 P.M.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend.

[1488]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"KUMERIC"

Consignees of Cargo by a.s. "KUMERIC" are hereby notified that their Cargo has been transhipped at Manila into a.s. "SUISANG" and is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 24th November, 1924, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 17th November, 1924, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1476]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th and 11th November.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1480]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BEMACDHUI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1481]

S.S. "ANGKOR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSE,
Agent,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1482]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 14th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1924.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to the 14th NOVEMBER, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1924. [1430]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 9625/9630 in this Society standing in the Name of HORMUSJEE COOPERJEE SETNA, of Bombay, has been DECLARED LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1405]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

NOVEMBER, 12th, at 9.15 P.M.

FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

C.P.O. JIM CARLIDGE

CAPTAIN MATTY SMITH.

FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUND CONTEST for the LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony.

And About Six Other Minor Contests.

BOOKING at MOUTRIERS for MEMBERS ONLY on NOVEMBER 10th and 11th.

GENERAL PUBLIC—NOVEMBER 12th, 13th and 14th.

Prices—\$10.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.

NOTE.—Members of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION are entitled to One RINGING SEAT each for \$5.00 on production of their Membership Cards. Members are Requested to sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate.

[1441]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention.

Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used. [1437]

TO LET.

A SHOP Facing the Harbour with Plate Glass Window adjoining the New P. & O. BUILDING, suitable for a Steamship Business. Frontage, 17 Feet; Depth 54 Feet, with Yard and Outbuilding beyond.

Address—"A.B." care of Daily Press. [1316]

TO LET.

TO LET.—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd.

[1166]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION, APPLY
LINSLEY & DAVIS,
[Astrada Buildings,
1309]

BRITISH FILM WEEK

at

THE CORONET.

BETTY BALFOUR

in

"SQUIBS, M.P."

A Trip Round London.

Our Own Topical.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

THE SPIRIT OF HOSPITALITY

Hospitality provides the privilege of making others happy. It is quite an art in itself, capable of showing the very soul of man. Hospitality can ring, false or sound a note as truly genuine as the ever-welcome merits of

DEWAR'S.

Dewar's "White Label" and "Victoria Val."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

DEATH.

COLLINS TAYLOR.—At the French Hospital, on November 11th, EVAN, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. COLLINS TAYLOR, aged 2 years and 3 months. [1487]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1924.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

A good deal of secrecy is being observed, apparently, regarding the departure of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to the North, in response to an invitation from General Feng Yu Hsiang to participate in the conferences which are expected by their promoters to bring peace and order into the administration in China.

First Dr. Sun was announced to be leaving Hongkong on a British steamer, then on an American steamer leaving a few days later. More recently it has been announced that, at the pressing invitation of the Japanese Consul at Canton, he would be proceeding to Shanghai on a Japanese steamer, which is leaving Hongkong to-day.

Alternatively it is said that he will go North on the Russian sloop which has been staying at Canton for several weeks past. While we are hearing about preparations to accord Dr. Sun a great farewell on his departure from Canton, we also read that General CHEN CHIUNG MING, the Cantonese commercial organisations, and the Speaker of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly have been cabling to the North repudiating the claims of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to represent the South.

The Speaker of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly goes further. He acquaints all and sundry that Dr. Sun is charged with a series of crimes and that "the people of Kwangtung intend to prosecute him according to law." Therefore, appeal is made to the Treaty port authorities not only to deny Dr. Sun asylum, but to arrest him and cause him to be extradited for trial. The Provincial Assembly makes

itself ridiculous by broadcasting messages of this description. If they want to put Dr. Sun on trial for the crimes charged against him, why wait until he has gone to Shanghai or Tientsin before arresting him? Undoubtedly, and quite naturally after the recent massacre and burning of the City of Canton, feeling against Dr. Sun Yat Sen is very strong, and he goes to the Conference not as the approved representative of the Southern Capital but rather as an individual who may be said to be responsible to a greater degree than anybody else for the present disorder and chaos in China. We cannot imagine that any agreement to which CHANG TSO-LIN and SUN YAT SEN may subscribe is likely to prove enduring.

There will be a Children's Lecture at the Helena May Institute to-morrow (November 14th), at 5.30 p.m. given by Mrs. Minetti, M.D. Subject: "First Aid to Dolls and Others." (Admission free).—ADVT.

Only two cases of typhoid were notified in the Colony last week—one in Victoria and one in the New Territory. Both were Chinese cases and one proved fatal. There was also one death from diphtheria, one from puerperal fever and one from rabies.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is convened for this afternoon. The Orders of the day include the first reading of a Bill to amend the Fraudulent Transfers of Businesses Ordinance, 1923, and the second reading of the four Bills introduced and read a first time at the last meeting of the Council.

In the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., the master of a cargo boat was charged with dumping a cargo of earth into Victoria Harbour without the written permission of the Harbour Master, and was fined \$30, or in default, 30 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Police have received a report from Mrs. Gottlieb, a passenger of the s.s. *President Madison* to the effect that a gold wrist watch valued at \$80 was stolen from her cabin early on Tuesday morning. The Chief Steward of the same vessel has made a report that a gold watch and chain valued at \$100 was stolen from his room on the same day.

AN "UNLUCKY NUMBER" FOR CHINA.

It is a Western superstition that 13 is an unlucky number. According to the Chinese Minister in London it was unknown in China in the old days; but nowadays, when "everything is international, and particularly social influence," Mr. Chao tells us that this superstition is "already in the minds of some Orientals who are modernised and Westernised."

Evidently, Mr. Chao Hsin Chu is himself to be reckoned in this category, for he associated with the thirteenth anniversary of the Republic the disastrous floods in the Spring, the Civil War in the Autumn, and even the failure of China to secure a seat on the Council of the League of Nations! and, seeing that he was addressing a gathering of Chinese students, he said that the blame for the delay in getting the Indemnity money from Great Britain, so that the number of Chinese students in England might be increased, "should, also, perhaps, be attributed to this unlucky year."

From a perusal of the report we are not able clearly to recognise whether the Chinese Minister was entirely facetious in his comments or not, but we do not doubt there are a good many of his fellow countrymen who would seriously accept the unlucky number superstition as sufficiently accounting for all the misfortunes China has suffered this year—especially the widespread floods that caused great loss of life, immense damage to property and untold misery and distress to millions. But, unfortunately for the argument, several of the things the speaker enumerated—including the floods—occurred in the twelfth year of the Republic. The thirteenth year has yet eleven months to run. We can at least share Mr. Chao's hope that all the internal troubles of China will be ended by the time this reputedly unlucky year draws to its close—though that would be to discredit the superstition, and to make the thirteenth year of the Republic a year to be remembered for the good and not the ill-fortune it brought to China. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished; but while we do not dispute Mr. Chao's prediction that the outcome of the present struggle will be a good step towards reunification of the whole country and the establishment of a powerful Central Government, we unfortunately are able to see little to justify confidence in any early realisation of this dream.

Some excellent photographs of the ceremony at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day were taken by A. Yong, the well-known photographer of D'Aguilar Street.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 25th amounted to 91,436 tons, and the sales to 25,593 tons.

Charged with lying within 100 yards of the sea wall during prohibited hours—9 p.m. to 6 a.m.—on Tuesday night, three cargo boat mistresses were fined \$5 each at the Marine Court yesterday morning.

For failing to remove a number of wooden partitions on the third and fourth floors of the Kowloon Hotel, Lai Tin Wah, the owner, was fined \$100 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

For practising without a permit from the authorities, C. P. Hui, a Chinese, who described himself as a dentist and doctor, was fined \$25 by Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Jewellery stated to be worth £500, including the Chinese Order of the Imperial Double Dragon, is reported to have been stolen from the residence of Mrs. Lay, Ranulf Road, West Hampstead, N.W., on October 11th.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The clouded atmosphere, following the Government intention to staff the hospital with R.C. sisters is made clearer by the statement of "Kowloonite," but we still have left the fact that this is a British Colony, and Great Britain is Protestant in faith, principle, and practice. It is tantamount to a deliberate violation of British Government religious principles to admit any non-Protestant party to its institutions.

Apart from any representation made by residents of Kowloon, the religious question should never have intruded. If any British nursing sister appointed to the hospital had been of the R.C. persuasion, no question would have arisen any more than in other branches of the Civil Service, educational, etc. Does "Kowloonite" know of any government institution in Portugal staffed by Protestants? Three wrongs do not make a right. Colombo and Shanghai may do as they wish, but it says little for their patriotism, if they calmly ignore the claim of that noble army of Nursing Sisters who are out of employment.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.
Hongkong, November 12th

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
THE NEW MINISTRY.
APPOINTMENTS OUTSIDE THE CABINET.

London, November 11th.
A supplementary list of Ministerial appointments includes the following:—
Parliamentary Secretary for Education, The Duchess of Atholl.
Postmaster-General, Sir William Mitchell Thompson.
Minister of Pensions, Mr. G. C. Tryon.
Minister of Transport, Col. Wilfrid Ashley.
Under-Secretary for India, Earl Winterton.
Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Ronald McNeill.
The Colonial Under-Secretaryship has been offered to Mr. Ormsby Gore, at present in East Africa, but his acceptance has not yet been received.

A BOND OF SPEECH.
AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE.

London, November 11th.
Sir Auckland Geddes delivered at Westminster the first Walter Hines Page memorial lecture, founded by the English-Speaking Union in memory of the late American Ambassador to Britain.
The audience numbered 2,000, including the Premier, diplomats and representatives of the Dominions.
Lord Balfour, presiding, paid a very high tribute to the late Mr. Page, and dwelt on his belief that the future of the world largely depended on friendly Anglo-American co-operation.
Sir Auckland Geddes emphasised that America had profoundly influenced the British Empire, and some of the sister Dominions, particularly those with an outlook on the Pacific.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ITALY.
SERIOUS OPPOSITION TO FASCIST PARTY.

Rome, November 11th.
There is growing opposition to the Fascist Government and its methods, fanned by the Combattenti Association, consisting of ex-service men. A collision between the two organisations a few days ago was followed by General Peppino Garibaldi, leader of the Combattenti, expressing a desire to fight a duel with Signor Mussolini which, however, did not eventuate, but General Balbo, head of the Fascist Militia, has challenged General Garibaldi.

The Government have now prohibited all political meetings, which the Combattenti declare is directed against them. The bitter feeling has been intensified by a striking Combattenti appeal on the eve of the reassembling of the Chamber, attacking the Government in veiled terms. The manifesto declares that the Combattenti have never recognised any monopoly of patriotism, and emphasises that the first and foremost duty is obedience to the law. It invites parliament and the Government to see that violence ceases and that the law resumes its normal course for all.

**TROUBLOUS TIMES FORE-
SHADOWED IN ITALIAN
PARLIAMENT.**

The Italian Parliament opens to-day, with indications of troublous times ahead. The Opposition have published a strong manifesto to the nation, reiterating their decision not to participate in parliamentary work as long as the situation is denounced last June, when it withdrew from Parliament after the Matteotti murder, continues, in even more aggravated form. The manifesto claims that the Opposition represents the majority of the nation, but power as being illegally exercised by a minority.

Signor Mussolini, in a speech at a meeting of deputies of the majority parties, said the Government intended to advance rapidly along the road towards normality. He denounced the action of the Opposition in absenting themselves from Parliament, as unconstitutional, and emphasised that the Fascist party had changed its constitution, and illegality and acts of violence had diminished. He paid a tribute to the Government's foreign and domestic policy, and emphasised the importance of Colonial development schemes.

EARLIER CABLES.
ARMISTICE DAY.
WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATIONS.

London, November 11th.
Traffic was held up for hours in Dublin, there were such enormous crowds participating in the Armistice Day celebrations.

World-wide celebrations are recorded in Reuter telegrams.

IN FRANCE.

The day was observed as a public holiday in France, shops being closed and the streets beflagged. The chief ceremony was at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

Marshal Foch deposited a wreath of palms and M. Herriot a wreath of flowers at the memorial tablet to the British fallen in Notre Dame Cathedral.

**CEREMONY AT THE ARC DE
TRIOMPHE.**

Paris, November 12th.
Armistice Day was celebrated as usual throughout France. In Paris at the Arc de Triomphe, M. Doumergue, Ministers, Marshals and Ambassadors saluted the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, and observed a one minute's Silence, after which the troops marched past.

**CELEBRATIONS IN THE UNITED
STATES.**

New York, November 11th.
Armistice day was observed by nationwide patriotic ceremonies, held in "most of the cities. The two minutes' silence was observed on a signal by a bugle, and "Taps" was broadcast by wireless. Special services were held in the churches and parades of troops and military bands were given.
President Coolidge visited the Unknown Warrior's tomb at Arlington cemetery, and crowds made a pilgrimage to Arlington, where hundreds of wreaths were deposited, as well as on the tomb of ex-President Woodrow Wilson.

LATEST CABLES.
GUILDHALL SPEECHES.
PARIS PRESS VIEWS.

Paris, November 12th.
The papers point out that Messrs. Baldwin's and Chamberlain's speeches at the Guildhall are for France, Belgium and the Little Entente as satisfactory as possible, because they certify that Anglo-French relations will develop in a cordial atmosphere, and permit of the hope that a true peace will be established on a basis.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVING
BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

London, November 12th.
An improvement in British trade for October is shown in the Board of Trade returns. Imports are £120,455,000, and exports £208,588,000, showing increases of £10,563,000 and £5,303,000 respectively, compared with September.

**BRITISH SOCIALISTS IN
RUSSIA.**

BEN TILLET ON WAR AGAINST CAPITALISM.

Moscow, November 12th.
The Delegation of the British Trade Union Congress were present at the Soviet Trade Union Congress, where they received a continual ovation throughout the proceedings. M. Zinovieff strongly criticised Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's democratic pacifism and urged a universal union of the labour classes. Mr. Purcell is reported to have endorsed the latter proposal and said that he saw no possibility of Russian Trade Unions being omitted. Mr. Ben Tillet appealed for union in the fight against Capitalism.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.
RIGID PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Paris, November 12th.
Le Journal prints a report from Madrid stating that over eighty militant extremists were arrested yesterday in Madrid alone. The Censorship is stricter than ever, newspapers not being allowed to mention the arrests in the provinces.

BOMBS IN PUBLIC GARDEN.

BARCELONA, November 12th.
Four bombs have been found in a public garden and five arrests have been made.

LATEST CABLES.
THE WAR IN MOROCCO.
"INEXORABLE CAMPAIGN."

Madrid, November 12th.
Extensive operations are now proceeding in Morocco, in pursuance of the Directorate's resolve to bring the campaign against the Rif to a conclusion, even though this involves a certain withdrawal from the enemy country.

General Primo di Rivera, who exchanged the Dictatorship of Spain for the High Commissionership of Morocco, is directing operations, and has boldly decided to fall back from the holy city of Sheshuan, 45 miles south of Tetuan, to a new fortified line.

A communique says that the Spaniards, supported by warships and aeroplanes, provoked an engagement with a view to inflicting exemplary chastisement, so as to facilitate their subsequent retirement. In the course of hard fighting the Spaniards lost 10 killed and 53 wounded. The War Office has decided to postpone the disbandment of the 1921 class, and call the 1924 class to the colours, in order to pursue an inexorable campaign.

OIL TANKER ASHORE.

CULLEEGROATS, November 12th.
The wireless station reports that an Anglo-American Oil Company's steamer of 4,987 tons has gone ashore in Latitude 38.12 North and Longitude 2.48 West. She requires assistance immediately.

LATER.
Advices from Methil (West Fifeshire) state that the Anglo-American steamer previously mentioned is the *Cheyenne*. She is ashore on the rocks off St. Monans, and is lying practically high and dry. Her rudder post is gone, and she is holed in several places. Tugs are standing by.

DUTCH WORLD FLIGHT.
AIRMEN REACH AMBALLA.

ALLAHABAD, November 12th.
The Dutch airmen reached Amballa yesterday.

EARLIER CABLES.
**MANCHESTER COTTON
TRADE.**

EVIDENCE OF IMPROVEMENT.
London, November 11th.

The Federation of Master Cottonspinners, at Manchester, has decided to recommend its members to vote in the forthcoming ballot that the weekly hours of work in mills spinning American cotton be increased on December 1st from 32 to 40.

This is regarded as trustworthy evidence that the trade is improving rapidly.

**THE GENEVA OPIUM
CONFERENCE.**

DIFFICULTIES IN COMMITTEE.
Geneva, October 11th.

It is surmised from the protracted nature of the deliberations of the sub-committee of the Opium Conference, which is proceeding in camera, that the uniform plan for controlling the illicit traffic in opium is encountering difficulty.

**THE AUSTRALIAN SHIPS
STEWARDS' DISPUTE.**

DECLINE TO ATTEND LUNATICS.

Sydney, November 11th.
The Stewards' Union has resolved to tie up all the Commonwealth liners until the dismissed men be reinstated, and an assurance be given that the members shall not be asked to attend lunatics.

OBITUARY.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.
London, November 11th.
The death has occurred of Sir Archibald Geikie.

[Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., O.M., was lately Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. He was Secretary to the Royal Society from 1903-08, and its President from 1908-13. He was elected a Life Trustee of the British Museum in 1913 and received the Order of Merit in 1914. The distinguished geologist was 89 years of age.]

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
**U.S. RECOGNITION OF SOVIET
ADVOCATED.**

AMERICAN SENATOR'S PLEA.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 11th.
American recognition of Russia was to-day advocated by Senator Borah, who is mentioned as the possible successor to the late Senator Lodge as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Borah said he did not believe that disarmament, open markets, and settled economic conditions in Europe would be possible without a previous settlement of the Russian problem.

Referring to American opposition to the recognition of Russia under the Communist Government, Mr. Borah asked how, with every other large nation recognising Russia, the United States was going to help matters by sitting on the sidelines, and withholding moral leadership.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. BATTLESHIPS.

A STRANGE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.
In pursuance of a widespread contention that the United States is the only country carrying out the scrapping of capital ships, which have been placed out of commission by the Washington treaties, ex-Judge Hitz has issued an order designed to restrain Mr. Wilbur, Navy Secretary, from executing plans to destroy the battleship *Washington*, which it is suggested should be converted to an aeroplane carrier.

Mr. Wilbur has called upon the Attorney-General. It is asserted the suit cannot interfere with the plan for destruction of the *Washington* by gunfire in a mining test on November 14th.

Mr. Theodore Robinson, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Navy.

BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, November 11th.
The Foreign Secretary, Senor Saenz, has stated that it is understood unofficially that preliminary steps are being taken for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain, through the friendly offices of the United States.

Mexico is always willing decorously to discuss all points pending between the two countries.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

HOME BREW EXEMPT.

BALTIMORE, November 11th.
A revision of the Prohibition Commissioner's policies and regulations will probably be necessitated by the decision of the United States Court that the one half of one per cent. clause in the Volstead law does not apply to home-made or home consumed beverages.

This case arose on a trial of Mr. John Hill, who created a sensation by distributing home-made wine to hundreds of neighbours.

MISTAKES IN STATUES.

WHERE THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE
LIONS ARE WRONG.

Curious mistakes exist to show that sculptors, like the rest of us, are anything but infallible. "How comes it that Cromwell, in the famous equestrian statue the House of Commons is wearing his spur upside down? What is the archer, decorating the west side of the New County Hall, Westminster, doing with his bow in the wrong hand? Why does the soldier in the War Memorial outside the Royal Exchange perpetually offend against King's Regulations by standing at ease with his hands covering the top of his rifle barrel, and why does the Prince Consort, in Holborn-circus, raise his hat in salute—a thing no self-respecting Field-Marshal ever did? There is an equestrian statue at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, of the first Duke of Westminster about to start on "hawking—the sport that is, not the kersbide occupation! The statue has been pronounced a good example of its kind, but experts in falconry point out one fault: the bird is carried on the wrong arm. And, since mention of a bird brings animals to mind, a friend who is a Fellow of the Zoological Society always waxes indignant when passing through Trafalgar-square, on account of the unnatural posture of the famous lions. Lions, he insists, lie with their front paws turned inward; never placed flat to the ground, as these lions have them. "From 'Stories of Statues' in the October Strand Magazine.

**THE CIVIL WAR IN
CHINA.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**MARSHAL WU PEI FU SAILS FROM
CHEFOO.**

EFFORTS TO INTERCEPT HIM.

PEKING, November 11th.
Marshal Wu Pei Fu sailed southwards from Chefoo yesterday afternoon. It is believed he intends to land at Haichow Bay with the object of reaching Laoyang, via the Lughai railway, but Marshal Chang Tso Lin is rushing troops southwards from Tientsin in order to occupy Hsuehchow and intercept Wu's passage.

**DELICATE SITUATION AT
PEKING.**

Although Marshal Tuan Chi Jui has condemned the eviction [of the Manchu Emperor?] he is endeavouring to prevent an open rupture. The situation, however, offers fruitful possibilities of trouble, for General Feng Yu Hsiang's nominees at Peking are striving to consolidate the position of the emergency Government, whereas Marshal Chang Tso Lin and Tuan Chi Jui, having benefited by Feng's betrayal, are obviously seeking a favourable opportunity to throw aside General Feng's machinery and lay their own foundations for a new Government.

**PLANNING THE DISPOSITION
OF FORCES.**

TIENTSIN, November 11th.
Marshal Chang Tso Lin, General Feng Yu Hsiang and General Lu Yung Hsiang met at Marshal Tuan's residence last night, but the conversation was social and serious problems were not discussed.

A meeting of the commanders of Marshal Chang's and General Feng's units to-day discussed the stationing of the respective troops. It is understood that for the present General Feng will have charge of the railway from Langfang to Peking and be prepared to proceed to Wuchang with General Hu Ching Li's Shensi troops if necessary, while Fengtien troops will hold the Mukden line and the northern sector of the Tsiang railway, in preparation for an advance to Nanking.

It is stated that Marshal Chang intends to station thirty thousand troops at Tientsin and the vicinity and a similar number at Shanhaikwan.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY DEPRESSION.

A New York correspondent of a London paper writing a month ago said: "The great industrial boom expected by many Americans has not arrived with the autumn, and whatever improvement there has been is moderate, and in most instances disappointing. As a result, the stock markets have shown little trend, and it is believed they will continue at a slow and irregular pace until industrial activity is quickened, either through an improvement in world trade, or, as some think, when the Americans have shown at the November elections that they have chosen a Conservative President and Congress and rejected Radicalism."

Despite the Republican claims of prosperity, however, there is a great deal of discontentment in various sections of the country, particularly in the textile industry, centred in the New England States. Here it is estimated that 800,000 mill hands are idle and have met only at wage reductions ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. The cotton and woolen mills are suffering from one of the greatest business depressions they have ever known, and the unfavourable effect on other lines of business is pronounced. A rise in agricultural prices has temporarily relieved the farming situation, although, even here, according to some experts, the outlook is none too good, because the American wheat farmer will within a few years be forced to abandon the export market owing to his inability to compete with the lower production costs in Canada, Argentina, and Australia.

Americans have their minds very much on foreign market prospects just now, and for that reason there is some impatience to see the loan to Germany underwritten and the reparations settlement put into practice, so that its effect upon world trade can be observed. Americans are launching out as foreign investors, but, with Washington bent upon avoiding "foreign entanglements," prospective purchasers of German bonds are being warned to buy them only on their merits, and assure themselves that the bonds are secured by every reasonable safeguard. European countries, it is urged, should absorb an equal amount to America, so that investors here will receive the protection which will come from joint ownership of the loan with the British, French, and others. Americans realise the necessity of participation in this European financing to aid economic rehabilitation, but they are being warned, perhaps unnecessarily, not to invest on "faith," and to demand full information of the conditions governing the loan.

SMOKING CONCERT.
HONGKONG CRICKETERS ENTERTAIN SHANGHAI.

A smoking concert promoted by the Hongkong Cricket Club in honour of the Shanghai Interport cricketers, was held last night at the City Hall, and was exceedingly well attended.

Mr. H. R. Hancock, Chairman of the Club, presided, and Major General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and Commodore Grace were present.

An excellent programme was given by the following performers:—Mr. Gonzales' Orchestra, selections; "The Yeoman of England," Mr. Dowbiggin; Piano solo, Mr. Bowes Smith; Baritone Solo, "Friend o' Mine," Mr. Mustano; Song, Mr. O. Eager; "My Old Shako," Mr. Hyde Lay; Song, Mr. Hannibal; "The Trumpeter," Mr. Patterson; Mr. Olive (in ventriloquist sketch); and "Strike up a Song," Mr. Keown.

THE CHINESE SOLDIER.

[BY BRIG. GEN. C. D. FRUCE, C.B.E.]

In the year 1898, during a moment of inspiration, the then British Government decided to make a naval base of the Chinese port of Wei-Hai-Wei. In order to control and administer the hinterland of the new territory it was also decided to maintain there a regiment, locally recruited, but led entirely by British officers and non-commissioned officers. It would perhaps be a pardonable exaggeration to say of these British officers and non-commissioned officers what Caesar wrote of himself and his famous campaign—*Fear, Fidi, Feci*. But it is no exaggeration to say that the reputation as soldiers which the men of the Chinese Regiment, with the help of their British officers and non-commissioned officers, made for themselves is as high in China to-day as it was twenty years ago.

The writer has fought with and against Chinese soldiers. He has no hesitation in confirming what he long ago said, that if properly led the Northern Chinese are the most Oriental raw material in the world. The Northern Chinaman has a physique second to none. He possesses a constitution of iron, together with most of the potential virtues of a first-class soldier. The Chinaman does not drink. He is frugal, temperate, and a wonderful marcher. He can carry all day an equipment few European soldiers could. He is cheery, child-like, and in his own way careless of danger. Which is not to say that he is any fonder of being killed than any other soldier.

In fighting temperance the Northern Chinaman is more akin to the Turk or the Russian than the French or Italian soldier. In attack the Chinese soldier is slow and methodical, like the Turk. In defence, under modern conditions of trench warfare, he will be ideal. Nerves, in the European sense, he does not possess.

The following extract (May 1901) from the pen of a well-known foreign correspondent serves to show what the Chinese soldier was twenty years ago.

"The (Wei-Hai-Wei) Chinese Regiment now numbering 1,400 men is a standing tribute to the excellent war in which the British officer handles native levies. I had the pleasure of being present at the siege of Peking, and when the relief came no men, among the most motley collection of troops ever got together, could be compared with the two companies of the Chinese Regiment so far as physique, obedience, and soldierly qualities go." Napoleon has left on record: "The first quality of a soldier is fortitude in enduring fatigue and hardship; bravery but is the second. Poverty, hardship, and misery are the school of the good soldier." Few Asiatics, if any, more nearly fulfil these requirements than does the Chinese soldier.—*Daily Mail*.

AUSTRALIA AND BRITAIN.

A COMMONWEALTH MINISTER?

The Hon. W. G. Gibson, of Sydney, as a result of his experiences in England, favours the appointment of a Commonwealth Minister in London whose functions would be separate from those of the High Commissioner, who, Mr. Gibson states, has not enough time to handle the tasks of two positions. The Minister would be in constant touch with British Ministers, who were larger in number than Australian and Dominion affairs generally. The trouble now was that Australia was so far away from England that members of the British Government were unable to acquire first-hand knowledge of the Commonwealth. The suggestion had been made previously, but hitherto it had been rejected on the grounds that a Minister cannot bind the Cabinet. He would only become really useful, the objectors say, when he had spent years in London, and then he would be out of touch with Australia.

**AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES FOR
LONDON.**

In the October telephone directory, four London exchanges have new names. Hounsey is to be known as Mounview, Hammermith as Riverside, Bromley as Ravensbourne, and Dalston as Chisold. The new automatic telephone system, which is to be started in London in 1928, requires the first three letters of the exchange to be "dialed" by the subscriber, and some existing exchange names would cause confusion, because of the similarity of the first three letters. It is estimated that it will take 15 years to convert the whole of the London telephone service within a radius of ten miles from Oxford-circus to the automatic system.

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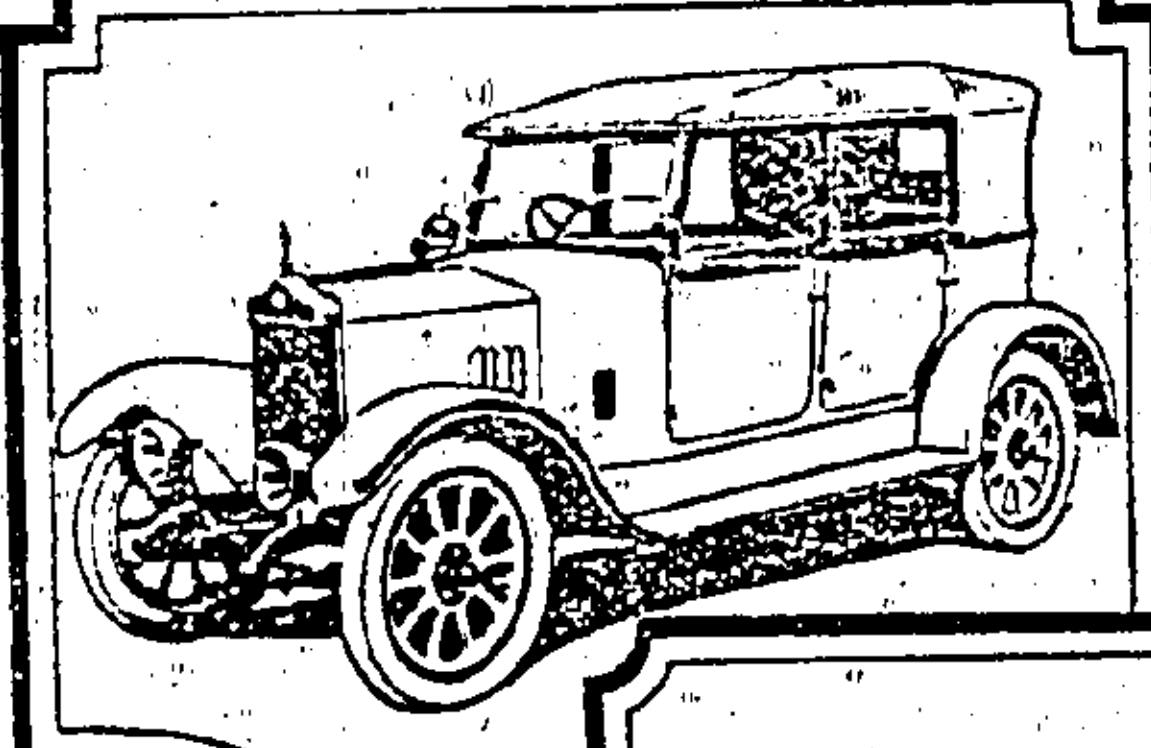
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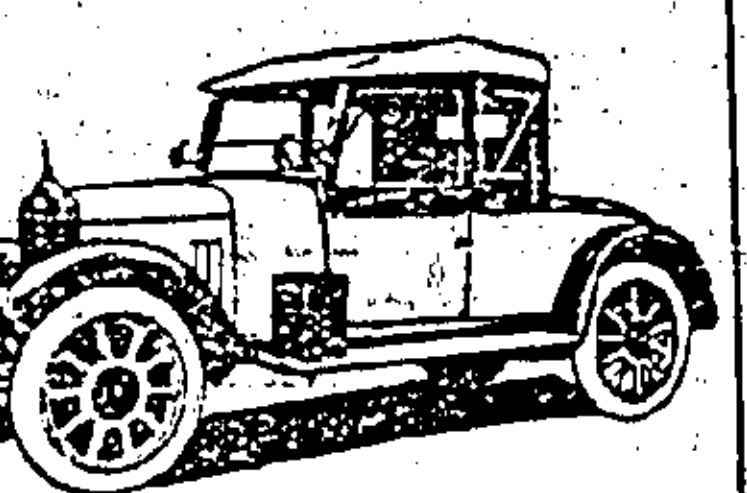
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RACE PREJUDICE IN UNITED STATES.

NOT TOLERATED AT WHITE HOUSE.

PRESIDENT'S STIFF LETTER.

President Coolidge, in a letter made public recently, rebuked Charles F. Gardner of Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for suggesting that the President should exert his influence to prevent the nomination of Charles D. Roberts, a coloured dentist, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first New York City District.

The letter indicated that race prejudice would not be tolerated at the White House.

President Coolidge's letter reads:—

August 9th, 1924.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter is received, accompanied by a newspaper clipping which discusses the possibility that a coloured man may be the Republican nominee for Congress from one of the New York districts. Referring to this newspaper statement, you say:

"It is of some concern whether a negro is allowed to run for Congress anywhere, at any time, in any party, in this, a white man's country. Repeated ignoring of the growing race problem does not excuse us for allowing encroachments. Temporarily with the negro whether he will or will not vote either a Democratic or a Republican ticket, as evidenced by the recent turn-over in Oklahoma, is contemptible."

Leaving out of consideration the manifest impropriety of the President intruding himself in a local contest for nomination, I am amazed to receive such a letter. During the war 800,000 coloured men and boys were called up under the draft, not one of whom sought to evade it.

They took places wherever assigned in defence of the nation of which they are just as truly citizens as are any others. The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the coloured people is one which, however it might be received in some other quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels a responsibility for living up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican Party.

Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens, without discrimination on account of race or colour. I have taken my oath to support that Constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights.

I propose to regard it, and administer it, as the source of the rights of all the people, whatever their belief or race. A coloured man is precisely as much entitled to submit his candidacy in a party primary, as is any other citizen. The decision must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself and by nobody else.

You have suggested that in some fashion I should bring influence to bear to prevent the possibility of a coloured man being nominated for Congress. In reply, I quote my great predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt.

"I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or colour." Yours very truly,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.

NEW FORM TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

THE PRINCIPAL CHANGE.

The machinery for the certification of deaths has been criticised widely and for some time. The Medical Correspondent of the *Morning Post*. When a tragedy like Richard Prowse Armstrong's murder of his wife, brings to the front the shortcomings of existing methods, criticism becomes general, but as each particular lurid crime recedes from memory, so does the recollection of the administrative weaknesses revealed, leaving only medical men and lawyers concerned to ask for reform. But these experts of both classes know that the coroners' functions and the system of death certification require revision and hope that Parliament may find an early occasion to deal with the subject.

The present position of the medical man is sometimes a very delicate one. His suspicions of foul play may be aroused, and yet he may not be prepared to refuse a certificate, leading to an inquest and a post-mortem examination, inasmuch as the immediate cause of death may be certifiable, though the antecedent circumstances are not clear. Again, the want of supervision over still-born children is almost an incentive to crime, and other reasons could be given, and have been given in these columns at different times, for a reconsideration of the whole matter by Parliament, with a view to legislative reform.

This week a new form of death certificate has been drafted, and will shortly be issued, but there is no suggestion that fundamental difficulties are dealt with by verbal alterations in the document. This is clearly recognised by the official intimation that the new certificates need not be used until the supply of old ones has given out. The main change that has been made is to remove from the medical man the onus of stating the date of death upon information received from outsiders. The linking together of the fact of death and the date of death was wont to lead to complications when the informants were different persons. The new certificate requires the date when the deceased person had been seen last, as in the old document, but does not make it compulsory upon the doctor to inspect the body.

This is a matter upon the necessity of which there are divergent opinions, must suppose, or something by this time would have been done to meet a situation which has real risks, even though they have been magnified by faddists. Thirty (Continued at foot of next column.)

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years ago a Select Committee on Death Certification reported themselves as much impressed with the serious possibilities implied in a system which might permit death and burial to take place without evidence of medical inspection; and later a Departmental Committee on the Law Relating to Coroners held that the standing methods of death certification offered undoubted opportunities for the concealment of crime and for premature burial. Each report was followed by the official assurance that the matter was receiving attention.

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Yours faithfully,
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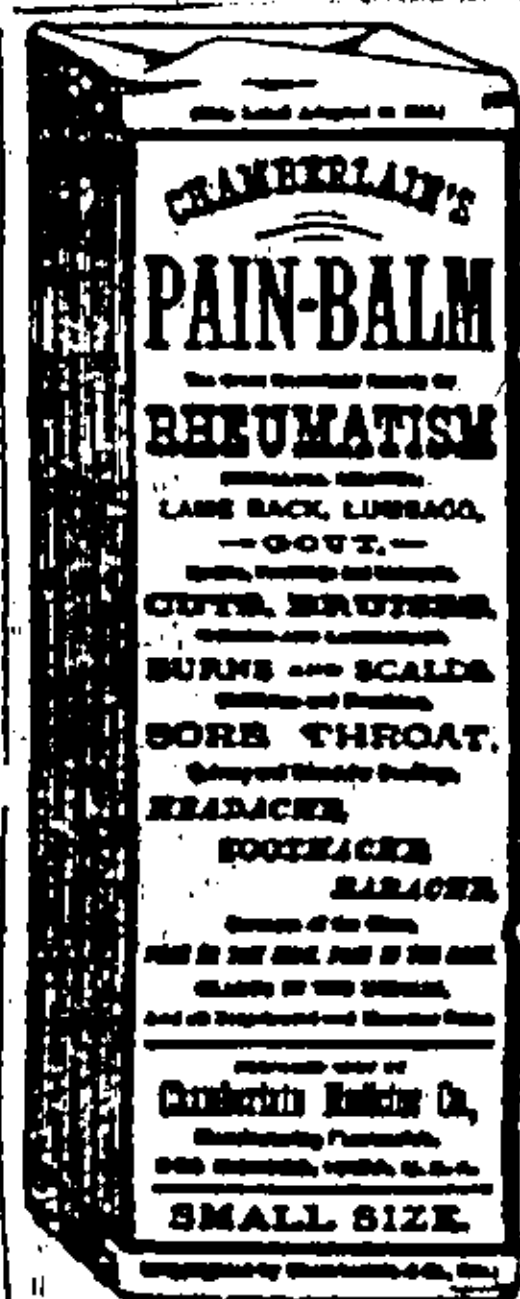
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warm satisfied feeling. It will
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diminish the risk of a chill. It
will also give you more strength
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consists in overcoming the cause of the trouble—the presence of excess acid in the stomach, which attacks its delicate lining and renders smooth, painless digestion impossible. For this purpose Bismarck Magnesia is unequalled for it drives away all pain sickness and flatulence the moment it enters the stomach. It does this by neutralising the acid, stopping fermentation, and soothing the inflamed tissues. Try Bismarck for yourself! See how quickly the pain goes. See how much better you feel. Get some from your chemist TO-DAY. But be sure it is Bismarck Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the oval "BISMARCK" trade-mark, a little thing to look for but it's worth it, as it ensures your getting the one thing that dispels harassing stomach and bodily weakness.

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TREASURE IN NORTH SEA.
"GOLDEN CHEESES" IN
WRECK.

The London correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says searches for buried treasure have conjured up many weird things, but the story of the rival expeditions of three nations now manoeuvring far out in the North Sea where the old Dutch Lloyd liner *Tubantia* lies in forty fathoms of water, with a big torpedo hole in her rusty side and her hold full of "golden" cheeses, is the most curious history of the kind for many years. He writes:—

The story which has reached me in London reeks of romantic sea-lore, gold-running blockades, and piracy such as one might expect to find in the works of R. L. Stevenson and Joseph Conrad. Nevertheless, it is being enacted to-day on the open sea forty miles north-west of the coast of Holland, and is the aftermath of the German submarine scourge of 1918.

The cheeses—thousands of them—must now be entirely devoured by deep-sea fishes, for they have washed by the ebbing and flowing tides for more than eight years; but fish do not eat gold, and there were 2,000,000 gold marks (£100,000) worth in bars and ingots secreted within these cheeses when the *Tubantia* went down.

A French syndicate, reported to be backed by the French Government, is attempting to get divers into the wreck, while mysterious craft reported to be flying the British flag, but said to be disguised Germans, are hovering constantly in the offing. Danish vessels are also on the scene. Desperate contention for possession of the treasure has already been twice threatened, and may develop yet when the precious metal begins coming to the surface.

The *Tubantia*'s fate was tragic and fantastic at the same time. In 1918, when Germany was badly pressed for raw materials, and with credit running low, it was decided to send 2,000,000 gold marks in bullion to Buenos Ayres to bolster up the credit there. The Dutch Lloyd liner *Tubantia* took on the treasure cargo at Rotterdam, and for safety's sake, because the sea was infested by raiders, the gold ingots were hidden away inside the Dutch cheeses which formed the bulk of the *Tubantia*'s cargo. The gold shipment was naturally kept a strict secret, and was known only to the highest German officials. It was almost too secret, in fact, because a German submarine prowling off the Dutch coast observed the *Tubantia* acting suspiciously, and took a pot shot at her, and sank her in three minutes. One of the German agents aboard, disguised as a Danish merchant, was killed by the explosion; the rest of the crew drifted around in small boats until picked up.

Nothing more was heard of the *Tubantia* till long after the war. The next scene was a notorious Marseilles sailor's dive, where a convivial woman was overheard by the captain of a Dunkirk trawler telling the yarn of the *Tubantia* and her treasure cheeses. This captain went to a wealthy Marseilles shipowner, who, after investigation, fitted out an expedition. The spot where the treasure was lying was easily located, for it was recorded that the *Tubantia* was hit ten minutes after passing the Dutch Light-ship. The wreck was found, but constant gales and the depth in which the ship was lying made the work slow. Then one diver was caught inside the sunken hull by tidal currents and killed. Other divers refused to continue.

The French syndicate next secured the services of a British diving crew, the members of which helped to save the gold from the liner *Laurentia*. Now it is reported that the French syndicate have cut their way into the hold, and expect soon to bring up the golden cheeses all stuffed with ingots. Five huge red buoys mark the spot where the vessel lies. Unknown craft are still searching around on the horizon.

BAN ON GAMBLING IN
SPAIN.FASHIONABLE CLUBS FACED
WITH RUIN.

There is much ado in Madrid and other busy centres of Spain over the Military Government's decree suppressing gambling. The famous lottery is, of course, not included, this being a Government institution and a source of considerable revenue, and, indeed, it was expected that, with certain restrictions, gambling would be allowed all over Spain by a system of licences. In fact, however, not only the Casino at San Sebastian, which is the principal attraction at Spain's leading seaside resort, but the palatial Casino de Madrid, a private club with a 2200 entrance fee and run on sumptuous lines, as well as the Military Club, have been warned to cover up their roulette and baccarat tables. The Bellas Artes (Fine Arts) Club, whose new and magnificent premises are half completed, and whose chief source of income, as is the case with all Spanish clubs, whether political or not, was gambling, is faced with ruin, and consternation reigns.

Political enemies of the Military Government state that the clubs, excepting, naturally, the Military Club—which, after all, are not open to the general public, and in this respect differ from the dens flourishing a year ago all over Spain in the disguise of clubs—have been forbidden to gamble solely on account of the political intrigues carried on in them. Reprisals of this kind should do the principal clubs in Madrid to bankruptcy in a short space of time. It is generally stated that the dictatorship dare not maintain the prohibition indefinitely.

As a student of Irish politics for many years, I have never known a common-sense solution prevail in Ireland.—Lord Hugh Cecil.



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Always take Peps to ward off sudden colds and night chills, to cure coughs and bronchial troubles and to safeguard against dangerous infections of lungs and

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INDO-CHINA

STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" ... Thursday, 13th Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING" ... Friday, 14th Nov. 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" ... Saturday, 15th Nov. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSHING" ... Sunday, 16th Nov. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSHANG" ... Monday, 18th Nov. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSHANG" ... Tuesday, 19th Nov. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOSHANG" ... Wednesday, 19th Nov. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & SANDAKAN	"KWONGSHANG" ... Friday, 21st Nov. 7 a.m.
MANILA	"MAUSANG" ... Friday, 21st Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FAUSANG" ... Sunday, 23rd Nov. 7 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"LEESANG" ... Sunday, 23rd Nov. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" ... Monday, 24th Nov. 3 p.m.
	"KUTSANG" ... Monday, 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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S.S. "SUISANG" will be despatched on or about
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HOMEWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leave Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	14th Nov.	"GLENBARRY"	20th Nov.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	27th Nov.	"GLENARD"	2nd Dec.
"GLENBAR"	14th Dec.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Jan.
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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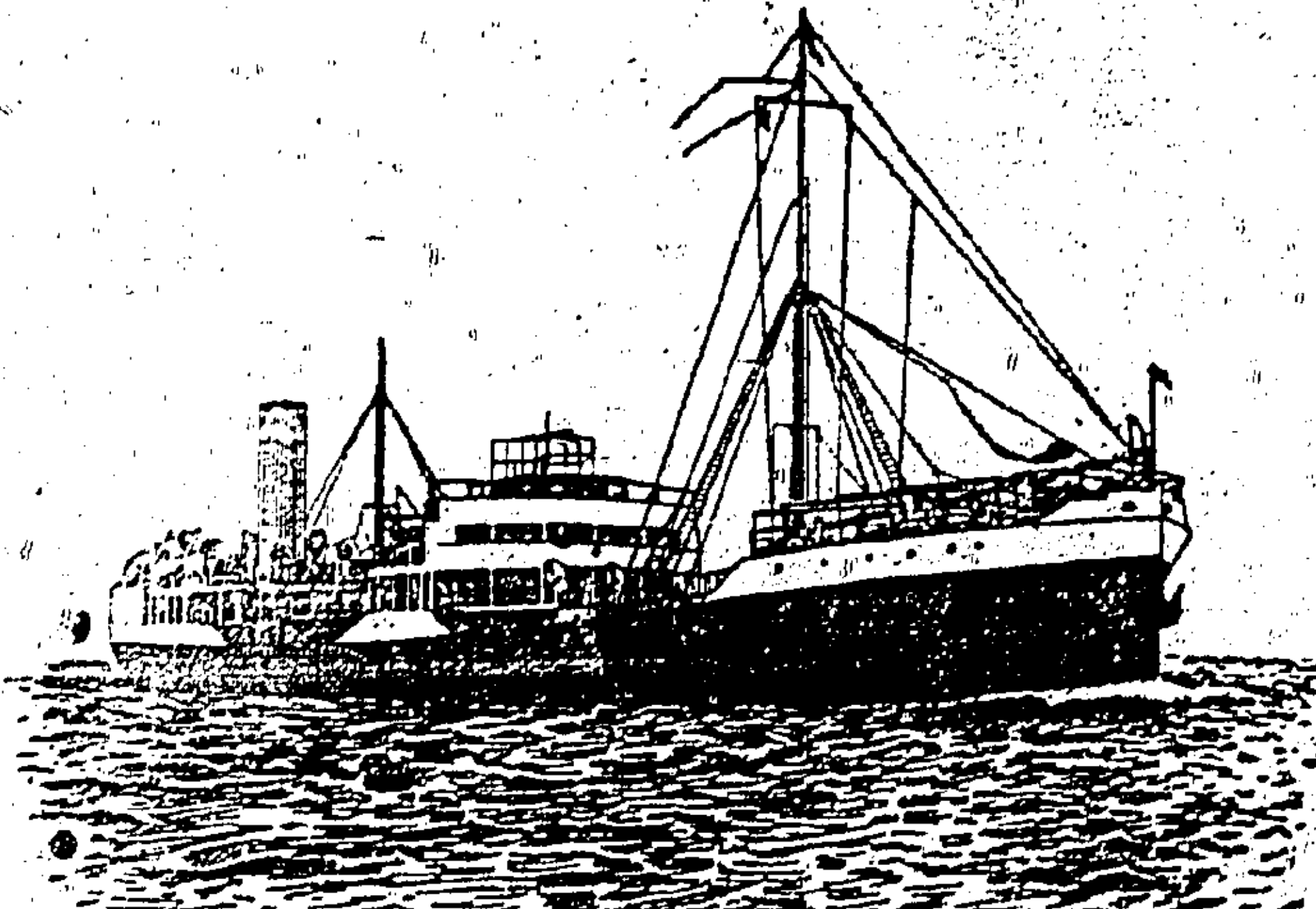
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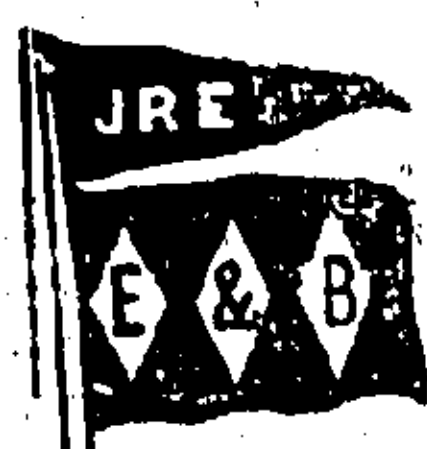
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"CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, R'dam, Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI" 28th Nov. Shanghai and Japan
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 28th Jan. Do.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 4th March Do.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 11th April Do.

"A" Class. "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" £292. "B" £254. Single 2nd Class "A" £161. "B" £126
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"AJAX" via Suez Canal 19th Nov.
 "KATHLAMBA" via Suez Canal 25th Nov.
 "OANFA" via Suez Canal 7th Dec.
 "CITY OF SHANGHAI" via Suez Canal 19th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkng. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	8th Oct.	11th Nov.	23rd Nov.
ANGOR	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.	7th Dec.
ANGERS	6th Nov.	5th Dec.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	20th Nov.	22nd Dec.	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON			18th Jan., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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 A CLASS (1st Class) £2 85. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £2 83. 0s. 0d.
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 HAICHING Capt. A. B. Stewart Tuesday, 18th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HA-NING Capt. W. C. Passmore Friday, 21st Nov., at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HA-NING," "HAIPHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov. Noon	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,684	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,118	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,904	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	8,686	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRIVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,613	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,684	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	8,686	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,613	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,098	18th Apr.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	28th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Dec.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	16th Dec.	do.
"TAIRRA"	8,500	29th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	24th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Fowareville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	27th Nov.	Kobe only.
"KRIVA"	9,135	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,686	23rd Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,613	31st Dec.	do.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	31st Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	21st Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,686	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,613	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Mar.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	4th Apr.	do.
"KRIVA"	9,135	17th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	10,911	1st May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 13th Nov. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZROGUEN"	On 13th Nov. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 14th Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUNAN"	On 15th Nov. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th Nov. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUTYANG"	On 18th Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th Nov. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 22nd Nov. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 23rd Nov. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 25th Nov. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wooning.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Rango, Thursday, 14, Rabaul & Aua. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

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"NIPPON"	...	Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
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